



# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 13TH, 1900.

NUMBER 7

**WILSON, SONS & CO.**  
(LIMITED)  
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

*Pacific Steam Navigation Company  
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.  
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.*

## Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, have depôts at Las Palmas, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:  
The Brazilian Government;  
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;  
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;  
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,  
etc., etc.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depot on Conceição Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

Cargo Lighters.—ditto.

Ballast supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, La Plata, Rosario and Las Palmas.

**KING, FERREIRA & CO.**  
Successors to W. R. CASSELS & CO.

11, Rua 1.ª de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,

11, Rua da Quitanda, SÃO PAULO.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic goods, Specialities, etc. etc.—are respectfully solicited.

**J. G. V. MENDES**

CONTRACTOR TO H. B. M.'S SHIPS ETC., ETC

Provision Merchant,

Shipping Grocer and General dealer.

1 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 1

LATH PALACE SQUARE

RIO DE JANEIRO

**E MANUELE CRESTA & Co.**

41, Rua da Quitanda, RIO DE JANEIRO.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF MATERIAL FOR CONSTRUCTIONS.

Complete assortment of hydraulic and ceramic tiles, Dutch tiles, Statues and ornamental fixtures for gardens.

SANITARY UTENSILS, CHAMBERLAIN-PARTICUR FILTERS.

LOUQUET CEMENT FROM BOULOGNE-SUR-MER

MARBLE IN SLABS AND BLOCKS AND ALSO IN FINISHED WORKS

CONTRACTORS FOR THE PRINCIPAL WORKS EXECUTED IN MARBLE IN BRAZIL AS THE Candelaria Church, New Edifice of the Banco da Republica, S. BENEDICTO DE LORENA Church, APPARECIDA, ETC., ETC.

**BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,**  
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: *Norton, Megaw & Co., Ld.*

No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

**The Harlan and Hollingsworth Co.**

WORKS SITUATED ON TIDE WATER

Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger and Freight Equipment for Broad and Narrow Gauge Railways. Special attention given to the construction of Carriages and Wagons for shipment to Foreign Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

*Norton, Megaw & Co., Ld.*

**THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY.**

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

**WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE**

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 55,000 locomotives and over 800,000 freight cars, besides in general use on passenger cars. The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. is prepared to fill orders for one to one hundred sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars at one hour's notice. For further information apply to their Sole representatives in Brazil:

*Norton Megaw & Co., Ld.*

58, Primeiro de Março,  
Rio de Janeiro

**THE NEW YORK & LONDON**

**BABCOCK & WILCOX COMPANIES**

Water Tube STEAM Boilers.

Rio de Janeiro Office:

RUA 1.ª DE MARÇO, 46.

Engenheiro C. A. LOZANO, M. E.

Especialidade:

Caldeiras de VAPOR e Accessorios, etc.

**RUBBER HAND STAMPS**

Metal-Backed Rubber Type and Patent "AIR CUSHION" STAMPS.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 16, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.

N.B.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

**REUTER'S-FINANZ-CHRONIK.**

Subscriptions for this important financial organ published in London, will be received at this office.

Subscription, 200, per annum.

**AMERICAN**  
Bank Note Company,  
78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,  
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.  
Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1856.  
Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF  
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,  
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK  
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for  
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,  
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS  
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,  
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,  
STAMPS, etc., in the finest and most artistic style  
FROM STEEL PLATES.

WITH SPECIAL SAFETY DEVICES TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.  
Special papers manufactured exclusively for  
use of the Company.

**SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.**  
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings  
LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.  
Show Cards, Labels, Cigarettes.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.  
AUG. D. SHEPARD, } Vice-Presidents.  
ROURO ROBERTSON, }  
THEO. H. FREELAND, Secy and Treas.  
JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Secy.  
J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

**A. WENCESLAU**  
GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Porto, Douro and Torton wines of the best qualities in  
bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.  
Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,  
Exporters of Madeira Wines

G. PROFFER & Co.,  
Bordeaux.

Exporters of Bordeaux Wines

E. RICHY MARTIN & Co.,  
Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne  
Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alameda, 83.

**JAMES MITCHELL & Co.**

Mechanical, Hydraulic, & Electrical Engineers  
Importers of North American Machinery and Manu-  
factures.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVES IN BRAZIL  
OF

The General Electric Co.  
Pelton Water Wheel Co.  
McIntosh Seymour & Co.  
Worthington Pumping Engine Co.  
Peckham Truck Co.  
Magnolia Metal Co.

OUVIDOR 57

RIO DE JANEIRO

**THE BRAZILIAN COAL COM-  
PANY, LIMITED.**

Representatives of

**CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.**

of Cardiff and London

Colliery Proprietors.

Coal Depots in all the principal ports of the world.  
A constant and fresh supply of Cory's Merthyr Steam  
Coal always in stock.

Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

Engineering Works.

Repairs to Ships, Launches, Machinery, Lighters, etc.  
effected with the utmost possible dispatch.

OFFICES:

Edifício da Bolsa, Salas 26 and 27

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara,

Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

P.O. Box 774

**"CASA AMERICANA"**

Is the place to buy,

School Furniture and Supplies,

American Cook Stoves (for Coal or Wood),

Oil Stoves for Cooking and Heating

Bicycles,

Bicycle Sundries,

We have the best equipped Repair shop in Brazil.  
All work guaranteed. We repair all makes of Bicycles.

American and English Novels,

Fine Writing Papers and Envelopes,

Heinz' Pickles, Libby's canned meats.

We import to order any American or English  
goods desired. We take subscriptions for any  
papers or magazines published in the United States,  
England, France or Germany.

Agency for The Rio News.

C. F. HAMMETT & Co.

15 RUA DA QUITANDA,  
SÃO PAULO.

## Insurance.

## PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1792

Authorized by Imperial Decree No 8,057 of  
March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and mer-  
chandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the  
most favorable conditions.

C. J. Cazaly, Agent.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

THE MARINE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000 sterling

Reserved fund..... £ 600,000

Agent in Rio de Janeiro:

C. J. Cazaly.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE  
FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital (fully subscribed)..... £2,127,500  
Reserve fund..... 975,245

Agents

Edward Ashworth &amp; Co.

No. 50, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março, Rio de Janeiro.  
No. 21 A, Rua da Quitanda, São Paulo.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE  
INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund..... £ 1,328,751

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

7, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março—2nd floor.GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE  
ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle &amp; Co.

No. 38, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março.NORTH BRITISH AND MER-  
CANTILE INSURANCE CO. LD.

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1898... £ 13,959,469

Authorized Capital..... 5,000,000

Subscribed Capital..... 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt &amp; Co.

7, Rua da Quitanda.

## CHARLES HUE

Commission Merchant and Ship Agent

Rua Fresco No. 5 &amp; 7.

P. O. Box 891.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice.

Telephone 374

## HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now  
in course of revision and will be published at the ear-  
liest date possible. It will be considerably improved  
and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be  
received. For terms and other information apply to  
the Editor of *The Rio News*.

## Travellers' Directory.

**São Paulo:**  
Through express trains leave the Central station  
daily at 6 a. m. and 8.30 p. m. (dormitorio); returning  
leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. (dormitorio).  
Change of cars both ways at Taubaté.  
Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting  
with the São Paulo Railway.

**Cachambi and Lambari:**  
Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro,  
thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

**Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.**  
Through express trains leave Central station daily  
at 5 a. m. and 7 p. m. Connects with all branches  
along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that rail-  
way. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.—  
the first running through to Barbacena, and the sec-  
ond to Entre Rios.

**Bello Horizonte:**  
Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main  
line of Central railway, at 2.21 p. m. and 11.40 a. m.—  
the latter a mixed train.

**Corcovado:**  
Regular trains, week days, leave 51, Rua Cosme  
Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 a. m. and 2 and 5.30 p. m.,  
returning leave the summit at 7.30 and 9.30 a. m. and  
1.430 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the  
hours are: ascending 5.30, 8.30 and 11 a. m., 1.20, 2,  
3.30, 4.15 and 8 p. m.; descending, 5.35, 10.55, 1.35 a. m.,  
1.05, 2.35, 4.05, 6, 7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the  
excursionist half an hour on the summit.

## Official Directors

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE  
BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita-  
borahy (opposite Custom House). Petropolis.  
EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua  
1<sup>a</sup> de Março. EUGENE SHERER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua  
Visconde de Itaborahy (opposite Custom House).  
WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

## Church Directory

**CHURCH OF ENGLAND.**—Service is held every  
Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a celebra-  
tion of the Holy Communion on the first and third  
Sundays in the month at 11 a. m. and on the second  
and fourth Sundays at 9 a. m., also on Saints' Days  
according to announcements. Baptisms and mar-  
riages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain,  
for whom communications may be sent to Crashley  
& Co. 35 Rua do Ouvidor.

Irvine Crawshaw, M. A.,

British Chaplain

74 Rua Mendo de Sá, Icarahy.

**IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.**—Rua Largo  
de S. Joaquin, No. 170—Divine service in Por-  
tuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.  
Sundays at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy  
Scriptures at 5 p. m. Gospel preaching at  
6.15 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preach-  
ing at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—Largo do  
Cattete. English services every Sunday at 11 noon.  
Pastor, H. C. TUCKER—residence Rua da Concordia,  
28. Portuguese services every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and  
7.30 p. m. Wednesdays at 7.30 p. m. and at Fabrica  
Carica, Sundays at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Pastors, M.  
DICKIE and FRANK WIEDREHKE.

**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—No. 15, Travessa da  
Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at  
11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

**BAPTIST CHURCH.**—No. 25, Rua de Sant'Anna.  
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and  
7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

Caixa 532

**IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.**—No.  
234, Rua da Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo.  
Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Wednesdays  
7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASTIMENTO, Pastor.  
Primary school in the church building.

**PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**  
—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English service  
at 4 p. m. Sundays, Portuguese services at 11 a. m.  
and 7.30 p. m. Sundays; 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays.  
Sunday School at 10 a. m.

EDMUND A. TILLY, Pastor.

## Professional Directory

**Dr. Briaay, Surgeon,** graduate of the Faculty of  
Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary  
passages. Radical cure of hernia, hemorrhoids,  
tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical  
operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p. m., Rua da  
Quitanda, No. 42.

**Dr. Carlos Feldhagen;** Offices: No. 20, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de  
Março, 2 to 4 p. m.; residence: No. 57, Rua Marquez  
de Abrantes.

## Miscellaneous.

**AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.**—No. 20  
Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S  
AGENCY.**—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale,  
the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French,  
German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.  
JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

**BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READ-  
ING ROOM.** 31, Rua Gonçalves Dias, open from  
noon to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

**RIO SHAMEN'S MISSION.**—Rest and Reading Room:  
10, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor.  
W. J. LUSKY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines,  
papers, etc., also of left off clothing, will be  
gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Can-  
delaria.

**YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**—No. 39,  
Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open  
from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours  
from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. R. A. W. BLOAN Presi-  
dent; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; Domingos  
de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.

## WEST COAST ITEMS.

—There was a disastrous accident on the  
railway near Taboão on the 7th inst., a pas-  
senger train for Santiago being derailed and  
several people being killed and injured.

—The Chilean health authorities have  
decreed quarantines against arrivals from  
Santos, Rosario and Buenos Aires. But why  
Santos? The so-called plague has been extinct  
for weeks!

—A Chilean sensational and mischief-mak-  
ing sheet called *La Ley* (what a misnomer!)  
pretends that President Errazuriz has discover-  
ed a conspiracy between Peru, Bolivia and  
Argentina against Chile. What humbug!

—The French minister in Chile has protested  
because Archbishop Casanova has expressed  
sympathy to Assumptionist associations there  
for what has occurred in France. It is de-  
cidedly beyond his privileges to interfere with  
the personal sympathies of a Chilean prelate.

—Is Chile going and again? A Santiago  
telegram of the 9th says that General Körner  
will soon leave for Europe for the purpose of  
studying a vast plan for fortifying the coast of  
Chile. And who is threatening to meddle with  
Chile? Her fleet is protection enough. Way  
impoorish and discredit the country any  
more in order to get means for unnecessary  
military armament?

—We have some fifteen or twenty enthu-  
siastic Britishers here in Santiago who are  
anxious to proceed to the Transvaal to help to  
uphold the old flag. Six of the number are  
trying to get a party here of about fifty. They  
have approached the British minister, Hon.  
Gosling, on the subject, but as yet he cannot  
do anything officially.—*Chilian Times*.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—In January there were 2,730 births, 491  
marriages and 1,515 deaths in the city of Buenos  
Aires.

—In Rosario, Argentina, there were 60 cases  
of sunstroke on the 6th inst., of which 11  
were fatal.

—The police have prohibited the celebration  
of carnival in Asunción because of the sanitary  
state of the city. Good!

—On the 25th ult. President Roca visited  
the United States cruiser *Chicago* at La Plata  
and took lunch with Rear Admiral W. S.  
Schley on board.

—Buenos Aires was visited by an eight-hours  
thunderstorm on the 9th, the temperature  
falling to 20° C. There were 64 cases (of  
which 4 fatal) of sunstroke on the preceding  
day.

—Two wise men from the east, namely, two  
Uruguayan *medicos*, arrived in Buenos Aires  
on the 9th to study the new epidemic and  
sanitary conditions. We deeply regret to hear  
that they were not sent to the lazaretto for  
six months!

—There are five canvas factories in Buenos  
Aires with a capital of \$2,500,000 which give  
work to 2000 persons of whom 1800 are women  
and children. The yearly output is four  
and a half million yards. The factories employ  
1250 horses power.

—The tanneries in the city of Buenos Aires  
and Buenos at San represent a capital of  
\$5,770,000 paper, and give employment to  
2000 persons who earn a yearly salary of  
about \$1,838,500. Only twelve to fifteen of  
the tanneries use steam power, and those that  
do represent 1200 h.p. The value of yearly  
output is about \$9,360,000.

—The Uruguayan legislature has approved  
the budget for the current year in the sum of  
\$16,124,321.86 gold, both for revenue as well  
as for expenditure, so that on paper there is  
neither surplus or deficit, but South American  
budgets on paper are very different from the  
result obtained by actual working as surpluses  
always become large deficits by the time the  
year is over.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—According to telegrams from Buenos Aires  
on the 7th there were 250 cases of sunstroke  
in that city on the preceding day, of which 30  
had proved fatal. The number of cases was  
diminishing, which might very naturally be  
expected. With such a terrible mortality,  
people will go out less and take much more  
care not to get overheated. It was said that  
there were 150 corpses at the Chacarita ceme-  
tery awaiting recognition, and complaints  
were made in regard to their being kept un-  
buried for so long a time.

—The measures adopted by the national  
government for the isolation of Rosario will  
have a very bad effect on railway receipts,  
and will put a check on shipments of cereals.  
Since the national government has declared  
officially that the bubonic pest exists in the  
country there is nothing more to be said, but  
the mere fact of such a decree will not make  
everybody believe that any such plague does  
or has ever existed in the country. Trade  
will suffer severely and the vanity of a few  
will be rewarded.—*Review*, Buenos Aires,  
Feb. 3.

—In Buenos Aires on the 7th inst. 180 cases  
of sunstroke were reported, and the thermom-  
eter registered 38° C., the heat being suffoc-  
ating even through the night. There was a  
very general suspension of work through the  
middle of the day; the banks modified their  
hours of service and the *bolsa* suspended the  
second official call. There was very little  
inclination shown anywhere to transact busi-  
ness. One fool doctor announced that he had  
discovered several points of contact between  
the infirmity and influenza, which will of  
course start no end of tiresome and profitless  
speculation.

—In an algite in a mansion in Calle Callao  
the body has been found of a new born child.  
The body was cut up and had been thrown in  
by the mother, a woman who had been taken  
into the house out of charity. The body had  
been in the well a long time and the family  
had been drinking the water from it.—*Buenos  
Aires Herald*. [No wonder they have sun-  
stroke and other forms of sudden death in  
Buenos Aires]

—The Buenos Aires *Herald* surprised us  
very much a few days since by heading an  
editorial on the Anglo-Transvaal war with  
the words "Too Early to Blame or Praise."  
The advice is sound, but it startled us to find  
the *Herald's* war comments from the beginning,  
we had arrived at the conclusion that it is  
never too early to praise or blame.

—The U.S. squadron, "*Chicago*," "*Mont-  
gomery*" and "*Wilmington*," 800 men in all,  
are expected up from La Plata this morning.  
Why they are coming we cannot say, as they  
will have to endure the penance of five days'  
quarantine for their impudence in coming to  
this port, so they would be much better off if  
they remain where they are. They do not  
seem to understand that the health authorities  
do not want to see vessels in this port and are  
doing all they can to keep them away and  
discourage their visits.—*Montevideo Times*,  
Jan. 30.

—On the 6th there was another increase in  
temperature, the thermometer in Montevideo  
marking 40° C. (or 104° Fahr.) in the shade.  
Thirty cases of sunstroke were reported, of  
which 15 were of laborers in the custom-house.  
In Buenos Aires 30 cases were reported, and  
the telegram says that up to the preceding  
day there had been 250 fatal cases. The  
Buenos Aires doctors are trying to create an  
epidemic out of it and are making what they  
call bacteriological examinations. They have  
succeeded in finding, however, nothing but  
indications of violent congestions.

—The mission of the Argentine minister of  
foreign affairs in Europe has always been a  
mystery to us. There was discord in the Ar-  
gentine arbitration commission in London,  
and it was given out that the minister was  
going to London to put matters straight. He  
went to Paris, however, and sent for the com-  
missioners to come there to see him. And,  
apparently, he has remained in Paris ever  
since, for a telegram of the 9th from that city  
reports him to have said that the arbitration is  
suspended because the British officials engaged  
in it have gone to South Africa. It's all very  
mysterious, surely!

—The condition of public finances is not  
encouraging. The President is cutting down  
the expenditures by executive order, but at the  
lowest limits, taking the ground that an ap-  
propriation is permissive and that the executive  
is not under obligations to carry out the ex-  
penditures voted. This is a convenient theory  
now with General Roca as President, for he is  
far wiser than Congress has shown itself, but  
it is a dangerous principle to adopt, for it  
amounts to autocratic powers on the part in a  
negative direction and may at any point neu-  
tralize the wish and vote of Congress. How-  
ever, it is a good thing for the moment. The  
President admits the seriousness of the finan-  
cial situation and will do what he can for its  
amelioration by executive order, but it would be  
far better to reconsider the action of the last  
congress since no great damage would in that  
case have been done.—*Buenos Aires Herald*,  
Feb. 3.

—It was only to be expected that the prac-  
tical closing of the port of Rosario should  
throw additional work on the subsidiary ports,  
probably more than they are able to face, cer-  
tainly more than they are entitled to. It might  
also have been expected that the laborers in  
these other ports should take advantage of  
the locking up of their comrades in Rosario,  
and strike for better conditions of labour; and  
really few would grudge them some amelio-  
ration in the present awful heat. Perhaps  
the incidents of this kind will convince our  
administrators of the folly of the steps taken.  
Quarantine does not exclude, and no military  
or quasi military *cordon* has ever proved  
effective. We ourselves know persons who  
have come from Rosario to Buenos Aires dur-  
ing the present week without undergoing  
any disinfection, and there must be many  
more whom we do not know. It is really time  
to leave off a sanitary policy which consists of  
alternations of carelessness and funk.—*Review*,  
Buenos Aires.

—Since the imposition of the quarantine  
against Buenos Aires, the traffic in the port  
has been reduced to a minimum, only three  
or four steamers calling a day. The health  
authorities have thus succeeded in their  
sister design of doing the traffic and the  
port as much injury as possible. The traffic  
could hardly be less if the port were really  
pest infected instead of being merely quaran-  
tine plagued; in fact it would probably be a  
great deal more in the former case, for cap-  
tains of vessels will risk the chance of infec-  
tion much sooner than they will face the cer-  
tainities of the delays, the expenses, and extor-  
tionate charges of quarantine. The quaran-  
tine drives away far more vessels than the  
plague does, and if a few cases of the plague  
occurred so that there could be no more excuse  
for quarantines, the port would be in a better  
and more prosperous condition than it is  
to-day when its only disease is the infliction  
of a set of panic stricken, incompetent, incon-  
siderate and irresponsible health authorities  
for whose extravagances no censure and no  
contempt are too strong.—*Montevideo Times*,  
Feb. 3.

**Banks.****LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000  
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,  
 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,  
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,  
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,  
 BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND  
 NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie &amp; Co., LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères &amp; Co., PARIS.

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,  
 nachf. HAMBURG.

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler &amp; Co., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Granet Brown &amp; Co., GENOA.

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

Established in Hamburg on 16th December,  
 1887 by the Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft  
 in Berlin and the Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-  
 burg, Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Calva 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Calva 520.) (Calva 185)

Draws on:

Germany.... Direction der Disconto  
 Gesellschaft, Berlin  
 Norddeutsche Bank in  
 Hamburg, Hamburg  
 M. A. von Rothschild  
 Sohn, Frankfurt a. M.

England.... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London  
 Manchester and Liverpool.  
 District Banking Company Limited,  
 London.  
 Union Bank of London, Limited,  
 London.  
 Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.

France.... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.  
 Heine & Co., Paris.  
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de  
 Paris, Paris.  
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.  
 De Neufville & Co., Paris.

Portugal.... Banco Lisbon e Açores and cor-  
 respondents.

and any other countries.  
 Opens accounts current.  
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.  
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks,  
 shares, etc., and transacts every description of bank-  
 ing business.

Theil-Gutschow,  
 Directors.**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . . . £ 1,500,000  
 Realized do . . . . . " 900,000  
 Reserve fund . . . . . " 1,000,000

**BRANCHES:**

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Santos,  
 S. Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario,  
 Mendoza and Paysandú.

**DRAWN ON:**

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.

Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.

Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.

And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Farmers Loan and Trust Company.—NEW YORK

First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

**THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST.

London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
 Idem paid up..... " 800,000  
 Reserve fund..... " 820,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1ª de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO,  
 BUENOS AIRES and ROSARIO.Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and  
 Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

Messrs. Heine &amp; Co., LONDON.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler &amp; Co., PARIS.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Roesti &amp; Co., HAMBURG.

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and  
 transacts every description of banking business.

**BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.**

Established in Paris on the 23rd October 1856 by the  
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and the Société  
 Générale pour favoriser le développement du Com-  
 merce et de l'industrie en France.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Head Office.  
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Pa-  
 ris, and agencies.  
 Société Générale pour favoriser le dé-  
 veloppement du Commerce et de  
 l'industrie en France, and agencies  
 Heine & Co., Paris.  
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.  
 Périer Merret & Co., Paris.

Union Bank of London, Limited.  
 London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.  
 Parr's Bank, Limited.  
 Lazard Brothers & Co.  
 J. Henry Schroeder & Co.  
 Kleinwort Sons & Co.  
 A. Koller & Sons.

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft,  
 Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches  
 Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and branches  
 Schroeder Gelfand & Co. Hamburg.  
 Conrad Hirsch Donner, Hamburg.  
 Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.  
 L. Behrens & Sohn, Hamburg.  
 Correspondents in all chief cities.

J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co.  
 and their correspondents.  
 Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.

Banco Commerciale Italiana, Genova  
 Milan, Turin.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest for fixed periods; executes orders for  
 purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc. and trans-  
 acts every description of banking business.

C. Blum,

Manager.

**Nectandra Amara Pills.**

These wonderful pills, so useful and  
 beneficial in all affections of the stomach  
 and intestines, are obtainable in all places  
 where a post-office exists; the manufac-  
 turer will forward by registered mail and  
 to any given address, if accompanied by  
 money: 1 box for 25\$000, 5 dozen boxes for  
 125\$000 and One dozen boxes for 20\$000.  
 Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MI-  
 RANDA, No. 218 A, Rua Larja de S. Jo-  
 aquim, Rio de Janeiro.

**BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.**

Realized Capital. . Rs. 103,616,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be  
 reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with  
 the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 16,787,304\$006

Profits in suspense . Rs. 10,384,820\$735

on 30th June 1899.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco,  
 Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Diesterro  
 Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.Draws on:  
 Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons,  
 London and County Banking Co. Ltd.  
 Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd.

LONDON.

Messrs. Hottinguer &amp; Co.,

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris,

PARIS.

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg,

HAMBURG.

Banco de Portugal,

LISBON.

Opens accounts current;

Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of

stocks, shares etc. and transacts every

description of banking business.

From The Review, Buenos Aires, Feb. 3.

**FROM ALTA GRATIA.**

The long plain gathers upward; and the way  
 slopes toward the firm Sierras: in the west  
 lying the fierce, intolerable day.  
 Flares orange red behind each purple crest.

Where while the Misdad gleams against the dark,  
 so like the Angel's message on the bells.  
 Steals down the canon, and the echoes mark  
 And catch each cadence as it falls and swells.

Out wheels the Cross: fair falls the fragrant night;  
 (O save! deep darkness never bitter dream),  
 and on faint breast, and brow and aching sight  
 Flows cool the Benediction of the South.

\* \* \*

O Dear and Far stoop over toward the West,  
 Across the long grey seas that leap and fall,  
 and lay your healing hands upon my breast  
 To still the heart's throbbing thro' the bosom's wail.

Lean down your face, to seep against the sky  
 Like some sweet star that after sunset slips  
 Adown the curve, and on my begard eyes  
 Bestow the largess of your lingering lips.

\* \* \*

January, 1900.

ARNOLD PINCHARD.

From The Morning Leader, January 1.

**LADYSMITH'S FIRST WEEK OF SIEGE.**

LONG TOM'S CHARMED LIFE.

A SHELL AT THE DINNER TABLE.

From Our War Correspondent.

Ladysmith, 2 Nov.

(Continued from our last.)

During the day's operations—I am still writ-  
 ing of Friday—our war balloon was hit by one  
 of the enemy's shells. The Boers had expend-  
 ed a deal of ammunition upon it, never neg-  
 lecting to take a pot shot when they got it  
 on the sky line of the hill behind the battery  
 from which it was sent up. Now they had  
 their hearts' desire. Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry  
 Evelynson, of the headquarters staff, was aloft  
 making a reconnaissance when a shrapnel  
 shell went clean through the balloon and  
 burst some distance beyond. Had it exploded  
 whilst traversing the gas bag it would have  
 been good-bye for ever; as it was, the balloon  
 sank to the earth without any exhibition of  
 undue haste. The next time it ascended a  
 black patch showed where the damage occur-  
 ed, and that was all.

It would be difficult to over-estimate the  
 assistance we are deriving from this new im-  
 plement of modern warfare. Our regular and  
 volunteer cavalry is spared an immense  
 amount of scouting; men and horses are able  
 to spend hours in the shelter of cool ravines  
 where, under ordinary conditions, they would  
 have to be out and about watching the ene-  
 my's movements.

This day of bombardment was not to the  
 liking of a good many townsfolk. Although  
 a number of women and children had gone  
 down country, no official intimation to do so  
 had been made public, and it was really sad to  
 see hundreds of defenceless creatures crouch-  
 ed behind walls and huddled in the open plain  
 in front of the town. The corporation held a  
 hurried meeting, at which it was decided to  
 approach Sir George White with a view to an  
 endeavor being made to get not only the  
 women and children, but also the sick and  
 wounded out of Ladysmith.

The latter had a bad time, because in the  
 course of Friday's bombardment at least six  
 shells fell within a hundred yards of the hos-  
 pital, frightening the wounded and diminish-  
 ing their chances of recovery. The effect of  
 this demarche was forthcoming next morning

(Saturday), when the following handwritten

intimation was posted all over the town:

LADY SMITH CORPORATION NOTICE.

IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION FROM SIR  
 GEORGE WHITE REGARDING MEANS OF PRO-  
 TECTION.

The following letter is written for general  
 information:

Ladysmith, 4 Nov., 1899.

Sir George White has written to General  
 Jonbert to suggest that non-combatants, men,  
 women, and children, be permitted to leave  
 Ladysmith, and is awaiting his reply.

Meanwhile Sir George suggests to you that  
 if the town is bombarded he thinks the safest  
 place is near or beyond the grand stand on  
 the racecourse, and that anybody proceeding  
 there may go under the white flag to show  
 they have no connection with the combatant  
 forces of the garrison.

(Signed) A. HUNTER, General.

His Worship the Mayor.

Later in the day Gen. Jonbert's reply was  
 received. It was brought in by a native who  
 was blindfolded on reaching our lines and led  
 through the town so that he might not carry  
 back any information to the enemy. The  
 Boer commander's letter was read to the in-  
 habitants assembled outside the town wall.

Considerable indignation was expressed by  
 a section of the population at the tone of Gen.  
 Jonbert's communication. "I will do this!"

"You must do that," sounded very badly to  
 British ears, but it was impossible to ignore  
 the fact that the Boer was top dog at that par-  
 ticular moment, and that we were asking him  
 a favor. Anyhow the town feeling and the  
 town vote went against Jonbert's offer to  
 establish a neutral camp at the foot of the  
 Bulweria Hill.

Volunteers were called for to dig pits for  
 the women and children, enthusiastic fighting  
 speeches were made with the enemy's guns  
 frowning on the town from the surrounding  
 hills, we sang "God Save the Queen," and  
 cheered and dispersed, challenging the Boers  
 to do their worst.

"Better be blown to pieces in Ladysmith  
 than put our women and children under the  
 enemy's protection, for him to bring up his  
 guns behind them and interfere with our  
 means of defence." That was the popular  
 view in Ladysmith. There is no trust put in  
 the word of the Boer in this part of the world.

Everybody was anxious to proclaim Gen.  
 Jonbert's good faith, but doubted his ability to  
 hold the young Boer when relief approached  
 us, as it was bound to do sooner or later.

Nevertheless, as the resolution of the meet-  
 ing provided that individuals should enjoy  
 liberty of action, a certain number of the  
 inhabitants took their families to Joubert's  
 Spruit next day with the sick and wounded.

Those of us who remained in town devoted  
 the whole of Sunday to harricading houses,  
 digging shelter pits and trenches. We huddled  
 a good deal at one another at the idea of  
 going to earth, but it really had to be done.

With the enemy's big guns lining the hills we  
 were literally in a rat-trap, and seemed likely  
 to be absolutely helpless for at least ten days.

There were no strongly constructed buildings  
 in the town to afford protection; half the  
 place being built of common red brick, with  
 corrugated iron roofing. Ladysmith is a typi-  
 cal colonial town from the clock-pole of view.

It was a question of getting every living  
 thing in town and camp out of sight. A gen-  
 eral shift was made on Friday afternoon, the  
 Boers dumped four shells so close to our am-  
 munition stores that there could be no sort of  
 doubt but that some kind friend had informed  
 us as to where they were situated. They  
 might have pitched 40 shots there on Satur-  
 day and they would have been a long way off  
 bringing about the wished-for explosion.

On Sunday morning it was rather amusing  
 to see ourselves prospecting for safe spots to  
 entrench against the coming bombardment.

The town was so well covered by the enemy's  
 artillery that, as a matter of fact, our safety  
 depended more upon luck and the quality of  
 the Boer shells than upon anything else.

There were one or two spots which could be  
 reached only by a very wily shell, but we had  
 to recollect that a splinter will often go where  
 a shell cannot, while that delightfully num-  
 erous accessory, the shrapnel, is ever above  
 our heads ready to drop like the gentle dew  
 from heaven upon the place beneath.

We are no longer fighting in days where  
 projectiles travel dead straight towards the  
 object they are intended to hit. They are  
 trained to drop over ridges—the next thing  
 we shall find them turning corners. We cor-  
 respondents worked like niggers to make  
 ourselves refuges in case of necessity. One of  
 our colleagues decided after the first trial of  
 his shelter pit that as there was not room for  
 both a shell and himself in it he would cede  
 his claim in favor of the shell.

Mr. Melton Prior and myself fared almost  
 as badly. We had hewn a proud little cave  
 in the river's bank. Indeed we were really  
 proud of it. But the Boers fairly panned us  
 in on the second day of our occupation by  
 pitching shells at a merry rate around the  
 entrance. It was not entirely our fault. The  
 situation of our "dig out" was safe enough  
 until the Natal Carabineers were ordered to  
 make their shelter trenches in the same bank,  
 and when they came into hiding they natu-  
 rally drew the enemy's fire upon our retreat.

A curious thing happened during this part  
 of the bombardment. One shell burst in the  
 Carabineers' shelter trenches about 20 yards  
 beyond our cave and drove a splinter upwards  
 through the bank, which caught a civilian  
 full in the back and toppled him over into



**Alma Street, Coventry, England.**

**CLOS ST. CHARLES**

This mark of Messrs. Hanappler, & Co's. Bordeaux wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co. 36 Rna do Onvidor, and Mr. C. N. Lefebvre 21 Rna da Candelaria.

### Hotels.

## Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAGA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cuttote)

Telephone No. 8.008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

## THERESOPOLIS

## GRANOE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THRESOPOLIS

## CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY

GEORGES SCHNIDER has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, where he expects to merit the continuation of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to convalescents and Summer

The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the *serra* and vice-versa.

References may be obtained at :  
Messrs. Netto, Bastos & C., No. 12, Rua de S. Bento.  
" Monteiro Jr. & C., " 38, " Visc. Inhaúma.  
" Soares & Niemeyer, " 6, " da Alfandega.  
Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresca.

Telegr. Address :— Georges, Theresopolis

## Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refloored, and no expense has been spared to make this

**The most comfortable Hotel**

As before; particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

## FREITAS HOTEL.

**120, Rua do Riachuelo**

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well-known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with trams for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandahs overlooking the gar-

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

As

# DUNLOP TYRES

revolutionised cycling conditions in Europe by their introduction in 1888, so

## TROPICAL DUNLOP TYRES

are transforming cycling in hot countries, by successfully resisting heat and moisture, obstacles hitherto standing in the way of enjoyable wheeling.

**By the adoption of these tyres, both ladies and gentlemen cycling within tropical regions can do so with ease, comfort and safety.**

When buying see that the outer cover and inner tube bear this trade mark.

**We shall be glad to supply you with full particulars upon application.**

**THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.**

**Alma Street, Coventry, England.**

## TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

OUR OWN SPECIAL SERVICE

## LONDON

LONDON, 7th FEBRUARY, 5.50 a.m.

The situation in South Africa, at all the different points of military interest, continues unchanged.

Information has been received that the Boers were heavily bombarding Ladysmith on Monday, but with what results the public is not informed.

There is significant silence everywhere, the general impression being that it implies the inauguration of a new forward movement.

LONDON, 7th FEBRUARY, 9.45 p.m.

According to official advices, General Sir Redvers Buller crossed the Tugela river on Monday (February 5th), and is engaging the enemy.

The result is as yet unknown.

LONDON, 8th FEBRUARY, 5.25 a.m.

Unofficial advices from the front in Natal state that General Sir Redvers Buller occupied Vaal Kraantz kopje on Monday, east of Potgieters-drift, by means of a feint movement.

On Tuesday an attack on his lines by the Boers was repulsed. The losses are said to have been slight.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts and General Lord Kitchener have left Capetown for the front.

It is believed that the invasion of the Orange Free State is being initiated.

The Boer forces assembled at Dordrecht are attacking General Sir W. F. Gatacre's column at Sterksdroom.

General Hector Macdonald in command of a mixed force at Modder river is trying to turn General Cronje's right flank. (It will be remembered that General Macdonald succeeded the late General Wainwright in command of the Highland Brigade, forming part of General Methuen's column.)

LONDON, 9th FEBRUARY, 5.25 a.m.

Nothing further has been received in regard to General Sir Redvers Buller's advance except from unofficial sources.

No further advance on the part of the British forces has been made.

On Wednesday our losses were reported to have been 233, mostly wounded.

From Sterksdroom it is reported that General Sir W. F. Gatacre easily repulsed the attack made by the Dordrecht Boers, with but slight loss.

Nothing of importance is reported from General Lord Methuen's column.

LONDON, 10th FEBRUARY, 5.20 a.m.

According to advices received from the scene of operations in Natal, General Sir Redvers Buller abandoned the position on Vaal Kraantz kopje on Thursday last owing to the difficulty of conducting operations over the ground in that vicinity.

He recrossed the Tugela River to his former positions, but was not repulsed by the enemy.

Military operations are still proceeding in Natal notwithstanding the want of success thus far experienced.

Advices from Modder River state that a large force of Boers attacked General Hector Macdonald's forces at Koodoos-drift, near the Modder River encampment, on Thursday, but were completely repulsed and have since disappeared from that vicinity.

LONDON, 12th FEBRUARY, 6.10 a.m.

The Boers are everywhere showing exceptional activity and appear inclined to take the offensive.

A small force has crossed the Tugela river and has appeared near Chieveley. It is believed that the intention is to co-operate with the force advancing from Zululand with the object of cutting General Sir Redvers Buller's communications.

No news have been received from Gen. Buller except that his troops are now resting.

It is stated that Kimberley is very hard pressed, the beleaguered residents and garrison being forced to eat horse flesh. The Boers are using larger guns and are pushing their trenches nearer the town every day.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts is visiting General Lord Methuen at Modder River.

LONDON, 13th FEBRUARY, 6.15 a.m.

It is officially announced that Field Marshal Lord Roberts has assumed command at Modder River.

Otherwise the situation is unchanged at all points where field operations are in progress.

The invasion of Zululand by the Boers is confirmed. A strong force of the enemy with nine guns is moving southwards through the country.

## SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

## Great Britain.

Feb. 6.—There were no official telegrams to-day. Private telegrams reported an encounter between Sluigersfontein and Colesburg, in which the Boers were compelled to abandon their position, and that the bombardment of Kimberley has been continued. A Pretoria telegram states that some guns designed for the defense of that city have been sent to the front. The German Sir H. Wagner has been released. (It is stated that the real object of the seizure of these German steamers was to arrest Col. von Retzsch, an able and skilful staff officer, who had left Germany to take service under the Transvaal government. He was not found, however, and it is said that he reached Pretoria some time ago.) The war office announces that Gen. Woodgate, who was reported as having died of his wounds, is to-day in a desperate state, no hopes being entertained of saving him.

In the commons yesterday Mr. John Dillon delivered a stirring speech against the war and said that Ireland would not approve the inquiries war which Great Britain is waging against the Transvaal. In the discussion to-day Mr. H. H. Asquith said that in his opinion a little good faith on both sides would have made the war avoidable. He declared that Great Britain is not an instrument for financial schemes, but it is now necessary to prosecute the war to the end. In the vote which followed, the Fitzmaurice amendment was rejected by a vote of 392 to 139—a sweeping government victory.

Feb. 7.—Official telegrams to-day received state that Gen. Buller crossed the Tugela on the morning of the 5th, engaging the enemy at once. A Capetown telegram of yesterday's date announces the departure of Lord Roberts and Gen. Kitchener, but date and destination are unknown. —Telegrams received to-day state that the Boers have attacked the British position at Sterksdroom, but the results are unknown. —In the commons an amendment proposed by Mr. Redmond asking for the termination of the war and the recognition of the independence of the Transvaal republics was rejected by a vote of 368 to 63. —The epidemic of bubonic pest is increasing in Bombay, the deaths yesterday numbering 408. A peace meeting at Northampton was broken up by roughs.

Feb. 8.—The war office has received information that on Tuesday's fight at Potgieters-drift the British losses were: officers, killed 2, wounded 15; soldiers, killed 1 and wounded 214. (Another dispatch gives the total as 233 and another 230.) The Central News agency reports from Spearmanfarm that the British succeeded in capturing Vaalkraantz hill, on the enemy's left, at 6 p.m. on Wednesday. The British losses were slight. The engineers had also succeeded in throwing two pontoon bridges across the Tugela. The war office is also advised that the infantry is advancing to-day against the enemy. —From Boer sources it is reported that the British were repulsed at Potgieters-drift, at the taking of a small hill (Buckfontein) at the Modder-drift crossing. The attack on Gen. Gatacre's column was repulsed. —Gen. Macdonald is entrenched at Koodoosberg.

Mr. Lybouchere denies that he was injured in the assault on a peace meeting in Northampton yesterday. —Mr. Wyndham has informed the commons that the government has resolved to increase the colonial army (2 South Africa) to 191,000 men. —In the commons Mr. Broderick declared that a supplementary treaty with the United States maintains all the advantages of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty for Great Britain.

Feb. 9.—After occupying the Vaalkraantz on Wednesday, Gen. Buller has made no further advance. —Press telegrams state that after taking Vaalkraantz Gen. Buller suffered a severe defeat, and that he saved himself from being surrounded in a flank movement by promptly retiring. —A Durban telegram, however, says the Boers vainly tried to recapture their lost positions but were repulsed, with the loss of prisoners. —The government has no official news of the affair. —A Free telegraph of the 8th says: "The Boers, posted on both of our flanks, have rendered our position extremely difficult to maintain. This is said to refer to the position on Tuesday. —Another intelligible telegram says that an armored train leaving Chieveley for the succor of the British general had been repulsed by the Boers. —A Modder River telegram of yesterday says Gen. Macdonald had repulsed several attacks on his position at Koodoosberg, with a loss of about 50 men. —A Pretoria telegram says that 2,000 British having advanced upon Clesno with an armored train, were repulsed. —The Boer headquarters news had been received that a bombardment of Mollen kopje had compelled the British to evacuate the position and recross the Tugela.

In the commons the Queen's speech was passed by a vote of 229 to 39.

Feb. 10.—The failure of General Buller's third attempt to force the enemy's lines is confirmed. He recrossed to the south bank of the Tugela on Wednesday (7th). After the capture of Vaalkraantz a balloon reconnaissance discovered that the Boers were too heavily entrenched behind that position, and that on Dornkloof they had a large number of heavy guns. He saw 12 heavy guns, some with disappearing carriages. Gen. Buller at first hesitated in advancing, but finally found it impossible. It is said the British losses were slight. It is believed that Gen. Buller will adopt new plans for forcing the Boer lines. —The Daily Mail is advised that Gen. Clery has returned to Pietermaritzburg. —A telegram from Rensburg says the Boers there are not surrounded, their line of communication with the Free State being open and strongly protected. —After repelling the attacks of the Boers for two days at Koodoosberg, Gen. Macdonald has returned to Modder River. The Times says the withdrawal was made by order of Gen. Methuen. —A London telegram states that a consignment of war material had been seized by customs officials at Luanabane. —A Pretoria telegram of the 9th says the Ladysmith garrison attempted a sortie at midnight, but gave no details.

Feb. 11.—A Capetown dispatch says Gen. Buller's withdrawal across the Tugela caused great enthusiasm among the Boers, who at once occupied the abandoned position. —Telegrams to-day confirm yesterday's dispatches regarding the reasons for Gen. Buller's withdrawal. —Capetown telegrams state that the Boers assaulted the British right wing at Rensburg on Friday, but were repulsed. Another telegram says they occupied Bastard-buck. —At Kimberley the Boers are receiving reinforcements and have begun constructing entrenchments 400 yards east of the town. —From Mafeking it is reported that part of the investing force had left that vicinity, taking some 6-inch guns with them. —Lord Roberts is reported to have arrived at Modder River. —Gen. Methuen bombarded the Boer positions, but without eliciting a reply. —From Pretoria it is announced that the Boers have occupied Inkandla (Nkandla?) in Zululand.

Reports are again current of an agreement in regard to Lorenzo Marques. —The Telegraph says an English officer was killed in the revolt of Sudanese soldiers in Egypt. The situation is thought to be serious.

Feb. 12.—Official dispatches received at the war office confirm the failure of Gen. Buller's plans to break the enemy's lines. Gen. Buller telegraphs: "After the forces under my command had taken the Vaal Kraantz hill, I considered it indispensable to entrench the position to make it a base for future operations. Meanwhile 48 hours were spent in useless attempts to realize this plan, and then I concluded that because of the nature of the ground the plan was impracticable, as the troops were exposed to the fire of large cannons of the enemy, mounted in positions which completely dominated our artillery. —Lord Roberts has assumed command at Modder River. —Peters of a bad character have appeared in camp at Sterksdroom. —Skirmishes are reported from Rensburg. —Telegrams from Pietermaritzburg state that Gen. Buller has lately abandoned his position south of the Tugela and has returned to Rensburg. —A Paris telegram says that Gen. Joubert, with 6,000 men and artillery, had executed a movement flanking Gen. Buller's position. —The commons yesterday passed a bill creating additional 15 battalions infantry, 43 b-troops and 3 brigades cavalry for the regular army and raising the volunteers to 130,000 effectives.

## France.

Feb. 6.—The *Matin* says that the powers of Europe are much occupied with the solution of the Egyptian question. —The Italian agent or Humilier Cipriani, who is now in France, has offered to raise 100,000 Italians to go to the Transvaal to fight against Great Britain. Dr. Leyds, however, has declined to accept the offer. —Dr. Leyds is to be congratulated. The worst misfortune that could happen to the Transvaal would be to have Humilier Cipriani around. —The authorities at Vinturghia, Italy, have refused to permit 370 Mar-seilles pilgrims to enter Italian territory, in case of the epidemic of small-pox in Mar-seilles.

Feb. 7.—A lighted bomb was this morning found in the window of Paul de Cassagne's residence.

Feb. 9.—The minister of commerce, M. Millerand, to-day explained to the customs commission the government project for establishing maximum tariffs for countries which do not concede satisfactory favors to France. The minister's declarations are not made public. In order not to prejudice negotiations with Brazil, it is said that M. Millerand informed the commission that Brazil had rejected the 10 per cent concession offered, and that negotiations for the moment had been suspended. —The Archbishop of Aix, M. Soulard, having published an article in *La Croix* considered insulting to the premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, proceedings are to be taken to punish the offenders.

Feb. 10.—The *Nièvre* is again protesting against an increase in the duties on coffee.

Feb. 11.—Abundant snow has fallen in Paris. —The factory operatives strike at Saint-Etienne has come to an end.

Feb. 12.—A telegram from Berne says the President has received the last protocols from Brazil and France on the Amapi question. France claims to the north bank of the Amazon from the sea to within 8 leagues of Manaos.

## Spain.

Feb. 6.—The reported insurrection at Fernando Po is denied. —In the senate to-day Count Almenara again denounced the generals who had lost Spain's colonies and demanded their prosecution. His speech provoked a great tumult.

Feb. 7.—Yesterday Count Almenara accused the generals in Cuba of being traitors, and in secret session the senate passed a vote of censure on him. Gen. Jimenez Castelnau was also the object of a cabinet inquiry for supporting the view of Count Almenara. (The Spaniards seem to be as sensitive about military criticism as are Frenchmen.)

Feb. 9.—Premier Silvela declares that it is within the province of the courts to declare whether the propaganda in favor of autonomy is a punishable offense.

Feb. 10.—In the deputies to-day a vote on the surtax on consumption taxes resulted in a tie of 88. A great tumult followed and special police were called in to maintain order. The government had a second vote taken, making it a question of confidence, which resulted in favor of the government by a vote of 135 to 103.

## Italy

Feb. 9.—Minister Biscelli believes that the bubonic pest will extend through Europe and America during the winter. He therefore wants a congress of bacteriologists. (Wouldn't a congress of lunatics do as well?) —The University of Naples has been closed because of the riotous conduct of the students.

## United States.

Feb. 8.—A reciprocity treaty between the United States and Italy was signed to-day.

Feb. 11.—The reciprocity treaty with Argentina has fallen through owing to the delay of the senate to confirm it within a stipulated period. It is believed that the same result will happen to other treaties. (The United States senate apparently does not want any reciprocity unless it can get everything and yield nothing. It is better not to negotiate than to make such an exhibition of itself.)

## Germany.

Feb. 8.—The first discussion of the bill for increasing the fleet took place in the reichstag to-day. The national conservatives and liberals accept the proposal, while the centre and the socialists oppose it.

Feb. 9.—In the reichstag to-day Deputy Richter opposed the project for increasing the fleet.

Feb. 10.—The reichstag has resolved to send the bill for increasing the navy to the budget committee.

Feb. 11.—In the reichstag Deputy Bebel declared that England is Germany's natural ally, while France and Russia are seeking the dismemberment of the country. This statement was received with almost unanimous protests. It is reported that the German fleet will go to Havre at the opening of the Paris exposition.

## Austria.

Feb. 11.—The Austro-Hungarian government, it is said, will prohibit the embarkation of 5,000 horses recently purchased for the British army in South Africa. —Fifteen thousand miners at Ostrava, Moravia, have struck, but no disorders have occurred.

## THE INFLUENCE OF EXAMPLE.

The news from the Transvaal has hardly been cheering for the British, and the reverses suffered by the British arms are being discussed in every possible light. Many strange theories have been advanced for the reverses and defeat which has pursued the attacking force, but among the strangest was one advanced by an Anglo-Argentine of our acquaintance. It was just after Buller's second reverses and the conversation was naturally concerning the war, while possible solutions were being found for the cause of the disasters, etc., when our friend said, very gravely, "I quite agree, Buller or some of his leading men have not been bought by the enemy." The suggestion startled us for a moment, and we presumed he was joking, but not a bit of it, he was quite serious, and continued: "Every man has his price, and the Transvaal government is at present extremely rich. We could only reply that although personally we had not the pleasure of Sir Redvers Buller's acquaintance, yet we would be willing to wager our very existence that nothing on earth would induce him to sell his honor and his country in such a distant manner. 'Well, it doesn't do to be too confident,' said our friend, and I should not be surprised if this were to turn out to be true." —*Review*, Buenos Aires.

(It is probably quite as incomprehensible to certain classes and conditions of men that a man should not have his price, as it is to others that a man should betray his country and gain eternal dishonor for a stipulated price. In many countries it is a common expression that every man has his price, and familiarity with it leads men not only to accept the statement as true, but to think very lightly of it. We can very easily understand how it is difficult in Argentina to think otherwise. —*Ed. News*.)

—This is Mrs O'Rell's recipe for making a Boer:—Take all that is dirtiest, bravest, most old-fashioned, and most obstinate in a Breton; all that is most suspicious, sly and mean in a Norman; all that is strongest and most bigoted in a Scot; mix well, stir and serve, and you have a Boer.

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 40,000 per annum for Brazil;  
25,000 per six months  
\$10.00 or £2 abroad or the equivalent in currency  
All subscriptions should run with the calendar year or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.  
Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by Eugene Prager, Esq.

111, Broadway, NEW YORK

Messrs. Street &amp; Co.,

70 Cornhill, LONDON

and by Messrs. C. F. Hammett &amp; Co., SÃO PAULO.

Notices of marriages, births and deaths 2500 each  
SINGLE COPIES: 5000 réis; for sale at the office of publication, at the English Book Store, No. 26 Rua do Ouvidor, and at the Casa Americana in São Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:— Caixa 258.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 13th, 1900.

THE conclusion to be drawn from the telegrams recently received from Paris is that the French government intends to force the acceptance of its original proposal, in regard to coffee, if it can. A project has been prepared authorizing the government to levy maximum and minimum tariffs, and to double the import duty on coffee from countries which do not give French products the rates of the most favored nation. There is not a little of pure bluff in this, and it is so unreasonable that it is very doubtful whether it can be successfully enforced. The French import duties on coffee are already excessively high; to double them would be to suspend importation and to deprive the French people of a beverage which is highly popular in that country. Prejudicial as such a step will be to Brazil, it will be equally prejudicial to France and will create so much popular discontent that the government will never be able to maintain it. Retaliation is a good thing as long as the enemy suffers alone, but when we suffer equally as much it loses its piquancy. Much as we deprecate a policy which brings this country into hostility with other countries in commercial relations, we must say that in this controversy Brazil is right. France levies an excessive tax on Brazilian coffee, and were it sufficiently reduced Brazil would undoubtedly largely increase her sales. The duty imposed is therefore prejudicial to Brazilian interests. The reduction of ten per cent. will make little or no difference in sales, and Brazil is justified in asking a better concession. And to offer this beggarly ten per cent. for a "most favored nation" clause is absurd in the highest degree. Surely the French government should be willing to offer a fair equivalent for what they ask, and ten per cent. off an excessive duty is clearly no equivalent at all. We shall be sorry to see a tariff war between the two countries, but we can not advise the Brazilian government to give way.

THE first consumption tax collected in Brazil was that on tobacco in 1892, producing that year only 264,367\$. Since then this species of taxation has been gradually extended until it now embraces nearly every important class of merchandise and is extremely burdensome. Last month at the Rio de Janeiro custom-house the revenue from this source amounted to 312,761,770, being equivalent to nearly 11 per cent of the whole amount of the receipts of that custom-house. At Bahia these taxes produced 131,370,585, or about 17 per cent of the total amount of customs receipts at that port. In the first week of the present month over half of the receipts of the Rio de Janeiro general revenue office were derived from consumption taxes, which are evidently damaging trade and causing a considerable shrinkage in other sources of public revenue. In consequence of this shrinkage the government's estimates will probably prove fallacious, and unless the present agitation against the new consumption tax regulations induces it to change its policy and to rely rather on retrenchment than on exorbitant taxation, it will, at the next meeting of congress, undoubtedly ask for a still further increase in the burdens of taxpayers.

WE do not share the meanness displayed by the *Journal do Commercio*, in its issue of last Thursday, in regard to the agitation against the new consumption tax regulations. On the contrary we are thoroughly convinced of the necessity of resorting to peaceful agitation as a means of obtaining redress for grievances, and in fact we know of no other legitimate and efficacious method of obtaining such redress. The necessity is recognized in all free constitutions, which invariably contain provisions restraining the government from preventing the exercise of the people's right to agitate in defence of their interests. It is much to be regretted that any organ of the press should depreciate the efforts made by business men to obtain relief from their burdens.

IN VIEW of the treaty celebrated between the United States and Nicaragua in regard to the interoceanic canal, the government of Chili has apparently taken fright because it considers the sovereignty of other American nations to be threatened. And this alarm, of course, serves a very useful purpose, for it furnishes an excuse for buying more war material in Europe. What these debilitated, distracted and bankrupt nations have to fear from the opening of the Nicaragua canal, we can not imagine. If there were any occasion for an attack on any one of them, it would be carried out just as successfully without the canal, as with it. The canal will not make the slightest difference in the situation. But the United States has no such design, never did have, and we trust never will have. It will be a bad lookout for the United States when she undertakes to govern at a distance countries which are unable to govern themselves. The Chilians may rest in peace and save their money. They may even disband their armies, so far as the United States is concerned. The American will be glad to trade with them, and it might please his vanity to be permitted to play the part of the "big brother," but beyond that he will not go. He's got trouble enough at home.

## PATRIOTIC FUND.

TO ALL LOYAL BRITISHERS.

THE long continuance of the war in South Africa has unavoidably increased the necessities among the families of the British soldiers ordered to the front, and thus an unforeseen demand is made upon the generosity of all who can help. On the 1st February a public meeting was held at the City Club for the purpose of bringing before British residents some scheme by which the "Kipling War Fund" could be increased. The idea of sending a monthly donation so long as the war continues, or the necessity exists, met with unanimous approval, and a committee was formed to make arrangements for collecting subscriptions. The Committee therefore addresses all Britishers here on behalf of the families and dependents of the men who are risking their lives in the service of their country. Practically the whole cost of the war is being sustained by the people at home, who are also contributing in an unprecedented manner to the various funds inaugurated for the relief of those dependent on our soldiers at the front. This relief work opens a wide field for the exercise of private benevolence, and constitutes a special claim on all Britishers abroad, to many of whom it is the only way of helping, and thus demonstrating in a practical manner their patriotism. This claim is both urgent and continuous. A monthly subscription is therefore suggested, which may be paid to any member of the Committee. Donations to the Fund will also be received. A statement of accounts will be published periodically in *The Rio News*.

## THE COMMITTEE.

- Revd. Irvine Crawshaw (Chairman), 36 Onvedor.  
Mr. P. S. Youle, Treasurer, London and River Plate Bank.  
John A. Finlay, Secretary, 75 Theo. Ottoni.  
F. W. Barrow, Leopoldina Railway Co.  
Harold J. Hampshire, 80 Theo. Ottoni.  
R. Whicello, 33 General Canara.  
E. Haynes, 2 São Paulo.  
W. R. Bardsley, 1 Gen. Canara, 26-27.  
W. H. Whicello, 33 Gen. Canara.  
O. W. Rolls, c/o London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd.  
C. E. Skeay, c/o The Western Telegraph Co.  
Thompson, c/o The City Improvements Co.

## BRITISH CHURCH AFFAIRS.

### ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual general meeting of the British Church subscribers was held in this city on the 8th inst. There were present: Messrs. Maude (in the chair), Miller, Maury, Tatum (E. Johnston & Co.), Lloyd (London and River Plate Bank), Thompson (John Moore & Co.), Jessop, Pryor (London and Brazilian Bank), Quayle and Bunn (E. Ashworth & Co.). The accounts of the past year were presented and passed, after which the retiring Committee (Messrs. DeLisle and Hargreaves as trustees and Mr. Pryor as treasurer) was re-elected for another year. The treasurer then reported that the Committee has succeeded in securing the services of Rev. John D'Arcy, now at Belize, British

Honduras, to take the place of the present chaplain, Rev. Irvine Crawshaw, whose contract expires on May 14th next. The Committee's action was unanimously approved. After voting that an obituary should be put in the porch of the church, the meeting adjourned.

The following is a statement of the General Fund for the past year:

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DEC. 1900.

| Expenditure:                               |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Deficit from 1898...                       | 1:125\$420      |
| Rev. Crawshaw's stipend, £100...           | 13:05\$280      |
| Mr. Stiville's salary as organist...       | 1:50\$000       |
| Mr. Strube's salary as sexton...           | 1:40\$000       |
| Gratuity to Mr. Strube...                  | 100\$000        |
| Gardener's wages, flowers, etc...          | 317\$000        |
| Taxes...                                   | 64\$500         |
| Fire insurance...                          | 337\$500        |
| Advertisements, printing and stationery... | 238\$000        |
| Petty expenses...                          | 244\$240        |
|  | Rs. 18:420\$940 |

| Income:                            |                 |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Subscriptions...                   | 14:050\$000     |
| General offertories...             | 3:213\$240      |
| Easter Sunday offertories...       | 175\$300        |
| Christmas day offertories...       | 357\$220        |
| Children's services offertories... | 19\$000         |
| Balance Petropolis offertories...  | 49\$000         |
|                                    | 3:831\$760      |
| Interest allowed by Bank...        | 167\$750        |
| Deficit...                         | 371\$430        |
|                                    | Rs. 18:420\$940 |

## Particulars of Balance:

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Balance at credit of Building &c.        | 3:664\$940     |
| Less deficit of General &c.              | 371\$430       |
|  | Rs. 3:293\$480 |
| Cash balance as per Bank book...         | 4:615\$080     |
| Cash in hand...                          | 206\$550       |
|  | 4:821\$630     |
| Less cheques of 30th Dec. outstanding... | 1:528\$150     |
|  | Rs. 3:293\$480 |

The receipts under Building Fund &c amount to Rs. 112:812\$030 and expenditures to Rs. 109:148\$020. The restoration of the organ has however been contracted for at a cost of Rs. 5,000,000, leaving a sum of Rs. 1:358\$090 still to be found.

Rio de Janeiro, 31 Dec. 1899.

J. S. PRYOR,  
Treasurer.  
Audited and found correct.  
C. H. LLOYD.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### HOW TO WRITE IT IN ROMAN CHARACTERS.

February 9, 1900.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,—In answer to your correspondent, I beg to state that the correct way of writing 1900 in Roman numerals is MCM—M for 1000 and CM for 900. I have seen elsewhere that it can be written MDCCCC, but I very much doubt the correctness of this longer form, which is foreign to the Roman method of calculating.

Yours truly,

LONDON GRADUATE.

## IT WAS OUR MISTAKE.

Rio de Janeiro, 10th Feb'y, 1900.

To the Editor of *The Rio News*.

Dear Sir,—In the cash statement of the Rio Cricket and Athletic Association's accounts, published in your last issue (6th Feb'y, 1900), I note a difference of 100\$000 in the addition, between the Dr. and Cr. side of the balance. As the accounts were audited and considered correct by two able accountants, I presume the error arises in the printers' department.

Apologising for encroaching on your valuable space and enclosing my card,

I am, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

XX.

[We are sorry to say that the mistake referred to is chargeable to our own office. By reference to the original balance sheet, which is still in our possession, we find that the error is in the Credit account, item "Balance from Sports, 1898," which should read 175\$500, and not 475\$500 as printed.—Eds. News.]

—We see by the *Financial News* of January 5th that a London stock speculator has been stricken with remorse and from his bed of sickness, and with the fear of death before his eyes, has offered to give one-tenth of his profits from stock speculations during the current year to the aid of dependents of killed and wounded soldiers. "When the devil was sick, the devil a monk would be."

## COFFEE NOTES

—The upward movement in the coffee market has not yet spent its force, the demand having continued quite free, notwithstanding that January is usually a dull month in the coffee trade. In consequence of the advance of prices of green Rio and Santos, the leading roasters have again marked up the cost of their brands.—*Merchants' Review*, New York, Jan. 19.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The municipality of Piracicaba, São Paulo, has formed out the service of catching vagrant dogs in the streets.

—In consequence of the yellow fever epidemic there are said to be 3,000 destitute persons at Sorocaba.

—A telegram from Pelotas says that the police authorities of that city have discovered and seized 800,000\$ in counterfeit money.

—After a day of intense heat, the town of Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, had the good fortune to experience several showers of rain on the 9th inst.

—There seems to be much bad feeling between the civilist police and the 18th battalion of infantry at Uruguaiana in the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

—A Porto Alegre telegram of the 7th says the heat there had been most intense during the preceding three or four days, and that cases of sunstroke had occurred.

—The *Journal do Commercio* publishes an extract from a Mandos letter which states that 18 steamers, with 50,000 kilos of rubber each, and representing an aggregate value of nine thousand contos, had been seized on the Rio Acre.

—The São Paulo state government has placed 10,000\$ at the disposal of Monsenhor João Soares do Amaral for the relief of the suffering poor in Sorocaba. The Sorocaba railway is carrying free all articles sent to Sorocaba for the poor.

—At Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, the intense heat continued up to the 9th inst., and a considerable number of sunstrokes were recorded. The governor of the state issued orders that public departments should be opened from 7:30 a.m. to midday, when work should be suspended. The sessions of the public schools were also suspended.

—It is reported in Bahia that the governor of Minas Geraes has written a letter to one of the ministers stating that he never has been nor intends to be a concentrationist and that he considers it a patriotic duty to support the policy adopted by ex-President Prudente de Moraes and Gov. Luiz Viana. The report is said to have excited much comment in Bahia.

—On the 1st ult. some rowdies near Juiz de Fora induced a drunken black named Benedicto to take a bath in the Parahyba, then in flood. The foolish fellow was immediately swept off his feet, and in reply to his cries for help the blackguards laughed and clapped their hands, as though they thoroughly enjoyed the scene. The poor fool was drowned, and his tormentors are still at liberty.

—The São Paulo *Diário Popular* of the 8th inst. says that the Italian vice-consul at Ribeirão Preto was grossly insulted by a police soldier on the 6th while conversing with a merchant of the place in the street. The soldier ordered him to move on, and when advised of the consul's identity repeated his insults. On the following day the consul complained to the police delegate, who declared he could do nothing with these soldiers as he had no moral control over them. There is not much encouragement in such a confession.

—The minister of finance's youngest protégé, Le Brest of Paris, is trying very hard to earn his money. In his issue of 14th January he tries to support his argument that we are misstating the customs revenue, by telling us that a conto gold is equal to £ 112 tons, and a conto currency to about £ 50. What that has to do with the question he fails to make clear. He fails also to tell us why we should not copy the customs returns as published in the *Diário Oficial* and as they come from the customs-houses. Because we do not conceal the truth as all the subsidized organs are doing we are, forsooth, enemies of Brazil! As for our being a schoolmaster—there is need enough of several, God knows! But we have no ambition to teach where the rod is forbidden, and where the pupil rather than the master draws the salary. And besides that, we object to having the pupil decide what the master shall teach!

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The report of the lease of the Central Railway continues to circulate, but the government neither affirms nor denies it.

—Some days ago in a landslide on the Sapucahy railway between Itajubá and Piranguinho Engineer Gaudêncio Rocha and 18 laborers were killed.

—A São Paulo exchange says that Dr. José Augusto Górrion dos Santos, a lawyer residing in Ribeirão Preto, has invented an electrical appliance designed to prevent railway collisions. He claims that when two trains are approaching each other on the same track, it will cause both of them to stop, that when



one train is overtaking another on the same track it will cause the rear train alone to stop. The stoppage is effected automatically and gradually, and it acts even when a train approaches a single car stopped on the track. It is said to be simple and inexpensive. If the chain can be satisfactorily established, the inventor ought not only to be rewarded with a fortune, but every government in the world should award him a life saving medal.

—Says the *Gazeta de Noticias* of the 7th inst.:—It appears that within a few days the lease of the Central of Brazil railway will be definitely settled.

—On last Wednesday there was a general meeting of shareholders of the S. Christovão tramway company. The discussion of the recent embezzlement was very stormy. A member of the committee appointed to investigate the matter says that the loss, as far as has been ascertained, is \$560,238.66. The shareholders elected a board of directors and a board of auditors.

—Among the proposals made to the government for the lease of the Central railway there is said to be one from a Brazilian syndicate, which offers to pay \$6,000,000 for the first year and increase the annual payment \$500,000 every year until it reaches \$10,000,000, which will thereafter be the amount paid per annum during the period of the lease. The period proposed is said to be that of 30 years.

—We are informed that the national syndicate treating for the lease of the Central railway is composed of Srs. João Teixeira Soares, Alencar Lima, José Carlos Rodrigues, Casemiro and João Martins. Another informant says that the Brazilian syndicate will not undertake to operate the road, but will transfer it to a foreign company. Why the government does not treat direct with the foreign company will puzzle many.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* of the 7th says that at a meeting on the preceding day between the minister of finance and the president of the Sorocabana railway, it was arranged that an extraordinary general assembly should be called to authorize the sale of that line by a certain person who will leave for Europe as soon as the authorization is granted. The aforesaid person, to whom the government is under heavy obligations for support in trying times, was at the steamship office some weeks ago to select his cabin.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending February 3rd were \$27,303.8, which at 7 1/2% exchange yielded \$10,399. For the corresponding week of last year the currency receipts were \$10,087.5, exchange 7 1/2% yielding for this year a decrease of \$12,734 in currency, but an increase of \$17,076 to the more favorable rate of exchange. The aggregate receipts since 1st January have been \$19,400, against \$46,572 last year, showing an increase of \$2,828.

## SHIPPING NOTES

—The new ironclad "Marechal Deodoro" arrived at Pernambuco on the 10th inst.

—The French packet "Bearn" grounded on the English bank at the entrance to the River Plate, on the 8th inst.

—The British str. "Nautilus" bound for Pará, arrived at Ilha Grande on the 10th, having called at Leixões, Portugal.

—The Argentine government has declared clean the port of Rio de Janeiro and all the Portuguese ports except Oporto.

—A decree of the 10th inst. at Buenos Aires declares "suspected" the port of Rio de Janeiro. The Argentine sanitary speculator is not inclined to yield all at once.

—The Royal Mail steamer "Thames" left Rio on the 7th for Europe, with the following passengers: Mrs. Laura Grossy and daughter, Mrs. Carolina M. Coelho, Messrs. José A. Couto and wife, M. Gomes da Silva, wife and child, Alfredo Lage, J. A. P. Pires, M. Ignacio de Brito and wife, Joaquim D. Romalho, J. P. Cordeiro and Alberto Gatta.

—The German barque "Magdalen" which arrived in Rio on the 10th inst. brought the following passengers from Santos: Mrs. W. B. Lee and child, Mrs. M. L. Lee and child, Mrs. W. R. Penn, Mrs. Emily M. L. Armstrong and child, Messrs. J. B. Brown, A. McLean, P. A. Hansen, P. C. Muniz, E. Conceição, Antonio de Mello, G. P. Mello, 3 third class and 2 passengers in transit.

—The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 5th inst. by the Royal Mail steamer "Clyde" from Europe, Madeira, Pernambuco and Bahia, were the following: Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. White, Mue. Braga de Aranjó, Dr. H. Belfort Sabino, wife, 2 children and nurse, Messrs. Hugh McDonnell, A. von Bulow, R. D. Deacon,

W. S. King, F. Mann, Joseph Williamson, J. H. Verran, A. Costa, J. A. C. Costa, A. Mesquita, J. A. Ferrari, M. S. C. Meslin, B. Rogner and wife, Harry Huggins, 2 third-class and 21 passengers in transit to the River Plate.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 11th says the barques "Irene" and "Gustav Adolph" recently arrived there from Santos, had passengers ill on board, with symptoms of yellow fever.

—It is worthy of note that at a conference on the 6th between the chief of staff of the navy and the commanders of the "Richelieu," "Almirante Barroso" and "Tamoyo," which are to accompany President Campos Salles to Buenos Aires, those vessels will be painted white for the occasion, and the "Richelieu" will be supplied with new furniture and accessories. The "Almirante Barroso" is undergoing a scraping and painting now.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of Sunday hears that the "admiral" director-general of public health has prohibited the admission into any Brazilian port of any ship commanded by the present captain of the "Rei de Portugal," now at Ilha Grande. If this report is true, steps should be taken at once to determine whether a mere health inspector enjoys sovereign powers of this character. We very much doubt it. His authority covers sanitary matters, and he has no more right to shut Brazilian ports to a shipmaster than he has to close the South Atlantic to a gale of wind.

## NAVAL COURT.

A naval court presided over by William George Wagstaff, Esq., C. M. G., H. B. M. Consul General, was held at the British Consulate-General on the 3rd inst., to investigate the circumstances attending an assault committed on board the British s.s. "Ormeley" by the donkeyman on the 2nd officer of the vessel.

The court, after hearing the evidence, found the donkeyman guilty of the charge brought against him and sentenced him to 7 days imprisonment in the public goal of this city, regard being had to the fact that he had already been in custody for a period of 6 days, pending the sitting of the court.

The origin of the trouble was, as is usual in such cases, the too free indulgence in the powerful alcoholic drink of the country.

## LOCAL NOTES

—A defalcation in the *pagadoria* of the Treasury is now under investigation.

—According to the *Journal do Commercio* President Campos Salles is venerable.

—The worst plague we have, wrote a friend a few days ago, is the fool doctor with a microscope.

—We see that the government has remitted to London the imaginary suit of at real. How was it done?

—The *Putz* of this morning locates the *Kabinhe Zeitung* in Berlin. Where does the *Putz* propose to put the *Köln* cathedral?

—Strangely enough complaints are already heard of a scarcity of water. Why is it not possible to correct these abuses and deficiencies in distribution?

—A decree issued by the Portuguese government on the 7th inst. declares the bubonic pest extinct at Oporto, all exceptional sanitary measures being abolished.

—It is announced that his excellency Count Arco Valley, the German minister at this capital, has just received from his emperor the highly prized decoration of the Red Eagle.

—We are indebted to the commission for a courteous invitation to attend a 15 kilometre bicycle race at the Jardim Zoologico on Sunday last. It makes us hot to think of it.

—On Wednesday the soap and candle factory of the Companhia Luz Sertaria at No. 3 Praia das Palmeiras took fire, and, although the flames were promptly extinguished, damage estimated at 10,000 was caused.

—On the 9th inst. United States Minister Charles Page Bryan gave a ball at the legation in Petropolis in honor of Secretary of Legation Thomas Cleland Dawson, who is about to leave for the United States on leave of absence.

—The minister of finance has asked his colleague of industry, etc., to instruct the post office to receive and remit all correspondence of the director of his new bureau of special statistics for account of his department.

—On Friday a block of ten small houses collapsed on Rua Fagundes Varela at the station of Piedade. Although four of the houses had tenants, no one was killed or wounded. The loss is estimated at 20,000.

—A man supposed to be one of the burglars who have recently twice attempted to rob the house of the minister of finance, was arrested on Wednesday. Perhaps they were laxpurses who wanted to get back a part of their contributions to the government.

—We are requested to state that the organ recital at the British Church, which had been announced for Saturday evening next (17th inst.) is unavoidably postponed because the organ will not be ready on that date. No date will now be fixed for the recital until the organ is finished.

—Among the arrivals here on the "Clyde" last Monday was Mr. W. S. King, senior partner in the well-known firm of King, Ferreira & Co., of this city and São Paulo. Mr. King had been home on a short vacation.

—It is worthy of record that, according to *Don Quixote*, we are suffering not from the *peste bubonica* but from a *peste anthonica*, and Angelo rarely makes a mistake in such matters. He has a keener scent for humbugs than Dr. Nuno has for microbes.

—We beg to tender congratulations to our esteemed friend and contemporary of *L'Etoile du Sud*, M. C. Morel, whose son was recently in the Rio Aere district where it was feared he had fallen into the hands of the adventurer Galeca. A telegram received yesterday announces his safe return to Paris.

—The preparations for carnival are not showing any great animation this year, and it is anticipated that the display will be a poor one. Business men are feeling too poor to spend money, and the people have but very little at their disposal. It would be better if they remained at home and kept their money by them.

—It is stated that the Leopoldina company proposes, as an experiment, to run an additional train to Petropolis on Saturdays, the *bacsa* leaving the Praia at 3 p. m. The regular barrow will be put off to 4.30 on those days, giving business men another half hour in the city. The new service began on Saturday.

—We have been favored with the information that the trustees of the British Church have succeeded in finding a successor to Rev. Irvine Crawshaw, whose contract expires on 15th May next. The new incumbent will be Rev. John D'Arcy, who is at present at Belize, British Honduras. The date of his arrival here is not yet known.

—In all probability the President will travel in state hereafter in coming down from Petropolis on Fridays. The old imperial yacht arrived on Wednesday and will now carry him up and down the bay. If he would only be democratic and associate with his fellow citizens a little more, perhaps he might have some opinions which would be useful to him.

—The inspector of vehicles and his two assistants have been dismissed for extorting money from drivers. For the same cause the clerk of one of the police delegates has been suspended for 30 days. Then the complaints of the *cacheiros* was well-founded after all! One might have inferred from the statement of the minister of justice that no such extortion had been practiced.

—Among the departures for home this week we note that of Mr. Thomas Cleland Dawson, secretary of the United States legation in this capital, who is leaving on a four months leave of absence. Mr. Dawson is embarking to-day on the Italian steamer "Washington" for Europe, and will proceed thence to the United States. His many friends here will wish him a pleasant voyage and speedy return.

—The director of our sanitary troubles has received advice from Buenos Aires that all diseases of smutstroke examined and one telegram a few days since stated that all fatal cases were submitted to antipsy showed that no epidemic disease was involved, but that death resulted from excessive heat, low barometric pressure and excess of humidity. And Snaulwy says unfeelingly, that he might have added "from want of breath."

—The reply of the *Journal do Commercio*, which bears no signature, to Dr. Ruy Barbosa appeared Sunday morning. The accusation appears to be based on various rumors and upon the assumption that a large sum (\$87,165,000) paid for obtaining the addition to the S. Christovão company's contract proves that excessive fees were paid to the attorneys. It is rather a reckless assumption, but the director of the *Journal* never stops at that when he has a private grudge to satisfy.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 7th recalls attention to the need of shade trees in the streets, now that the heat is causing so much discomfort. But what is the use of planting shade trees, if anyone can cut them down at pleasure. Not long ago the *Journal* stated that two specimens of baobab trees in the Largo da Gloria, planted many years ago and growing finely, had been ruthlessly cut down for some purpose. As long as there is no protection for shade trees in the streets, there is very little use in planting them.

—Col. Saldanha has solicited from the war department permission to prefer charges against Gen. Savaget, commander of the 6th military district. It appears that, Savaget having thwarted certain disciplinary measures adopted by Saldanha, the latter addressed a communication directly to the war department on the subject of an insubordinate captain. For this he was officially censured by Savaget, against whom he now wishes to prefer charges so that the question may be investigated and the censure cancelled.

—As we anticipated, someone wants protection against Buenos Aires smutstroke! In fact, we all do! The *Journal do Commercio* of the 8th calls the attention of Dr. Nuno de Andrade to the serious state of things in Buenos Aires, and the next thing, we presume, will be a sanitary arrangement against the solar rays and Argentine smutstroke. If the *Journal* really wants protection, let it reclaim a renewal of the abandoned service of watering the streets. We shall have smutstroke, or *acervo pernicioso*, as sure as fate if something is not done to artificially reduce the temperature.

—What grinds me most," remarked Snaulwy, during a talk about burdensome taxes, is the fact that I am helping to support an army of parasites. Why should a man publish a book or newspaper at his expense. If it is worth anything, he ought to find sales enough surely to pay the cost. And why should I pay for the losses caused by dishonest officials, or pay the wages of lazy officials who never do an hour's work. And when I contribute to the support of a public department, like the postoffice, why should its services be rendered me as though they were favors?

—As we have remarked before the editor-in-chief of the *Journal do Commercio* sometimes goes out gunning, and gets shot at himself. He tried it on a few days ago with Dr. Ruy Barbosa. He found that the latter had received a fee for legal advice to the S. Christovão tramway company, and without investigating the matter he assumed that something mysterious and crooked was involved, and at once put his assumptions in print in the shape of insinuations which reflected severely on his chosen victim. But the effort failed ingloriously, just as it did when he attacked the editor of this paper. He had no facts to support his insinuations. In his reply in the *Imprensa* of the 9th inst. Dr. Ruy Barbosa produces the documents to show the character and scope of his dealings with the S. Christovão company, from which no sane person can possibly draw a conclusion unfavorable to his private and professional character. And he reminds his assailant of the good old adage that people who live in glass houses should not throw stones.

## BUSINESS NOTES

—Last year there were shipped from the United Kingdom to Brazil 667,778 tons of coal valued at \$619,912, against 1,010,912 tons valued at \$633,125 in 1898.

—On last Tuesday a committee of business men conferred with the minister of finance on the subject of the new consumption tax regulations. The minister asked them to state in writing the alterations that they proposed.

—Although the government has not yet acceded to the demands of business men, it seems to be treating them now with the courtesy which it failed to display towards them when they commenced their agitation a year ago. If they will persevere, they will finally succeed in obtaining redress for their grievances.

—The *Comercio de São Paulo* of the 9th inst. says it is possible that during the seceding week the sale would be completed at Ribeirão Preto of one of the most important agricultural properties in that municipality. The seller asks 2,800,000 for the property, which is 200,000 more than the buyer offers.

—During the past week the minister of finance has conferred several times with commissions of merchants in regard to the stamping of fabrics in stock. Nothing definite has as yet been settled. It is a singular thing that the government should invariably adopt methods and taxes which give the most trouble and prove the most vexatious.

—On Saturday a committee of business men had a conference with the minister of finance and handed him a written statement of the changes which they propose in the new consumption tax regulations. The minister did not concur with all their suggestions, but promised to lay their statement before President Campos Salles and decided to extend to the 19th prox the time fixed for stamping the present stocks of merchandise.

—Last year there were shipped from the United Kingdom to Brazil 132,557,500 yards of cotton piece goods, valued at \$1,358,532, against 208,450,700 yards valued at \$1,957,167 in 1898. The decrease was consequently 75,892,200 yards, or over 35 per cent. in quantity and \$608,635, or over 33 per cent. in value. And yet the period of depression indicated by these figures is considered by the government a suitable occasion for increasing the burdens of the dry goods trade!

—A great responsibility rests upon those who are directing the praiseworthy movement against the new consumption tax regulations. If they fail to display the requisite firmness, moderation, activity and tenacity, they will lose the confidence of business men and consequently be unable to promote the harmonious and vigorous action that is essential to success. We sincerely trust that this movement will not result in strengthening the belief, already far too prevalent, that it is impossible to obtain redress for grievances without resorting to violence.

—Not only are the consumption taxes very burdensome to the people, but they are also exceedingly objectionable for many other reasons. They require a large increase in the army of office holders and they promote blackmailing, counterfeiting and other immoral and criminal acts. Not long ago a large quantity of counterfeit stamps for these taxes was discovered in São Paulo and now the Rio de Janeiro papers are publishing the details of illicit traffic in stamps that are either counterfeit or have been obtained by unlawful means. It is asserted that stamps valued at about 2,000,000 have disappeared from the mint.

—At Campos on the 9th inst. at a meeting attended by 120 merchants it was decided to unite with the Associação Commercial and Centro Commercial of Rio de Janeiro in defending the business interests of the country.

—Recent telegrams show that the business men of S. Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, Bahia, Juiz de Fora and Victoria are in perfect harmony with those of Rio de Janeiro in opposing the objectionable features of the new consumption tax regulations. We presume that throughout the whole country those regulations have very few supporters among business men. Let them be firmly resisted, then, and let the government understand that it has gone beyond the safe limit of excessive taxation. There is no defence of any attempt to extort taxes which cripple industry and trade, and which force privation and loss upon the people.

—In S. Paulo, on the 6th inst., there was an important meeting of business men. Some very decided speeches were made, and by more than one of the speakers it was proposed that merchants should close their doors. A prominent merchant declared that business men themselves are to blame if their rights are treated with contempt, since they have not taken the requisite steps to be properly represented in congress. Proposals were made for asking the government to suspend the execution of the new consumption tax regulations. It was also proposed to test the constitutionality of the tax. It was finally decided to declare that S. Paulo merchants would not stamp their present stocks of merchandise and to authorize the Centro Commercial and Associação Commercial of Rio de Janeiro to represent them in protesting against the objectionable features of the new regulations.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

—Counterfeit revenue stamps are now on the market. In fact, we can not see how they are to be avoided.

—The journals of the 6th note that the government has remitted 1,450,516\$22 to the treasury agency in London to the fund established to guarantee national debts. The sterling equivalent was £103,166 18 10.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 7th inst. was authorized to say that the minister of finance is disposed to extend the time for stamping stocks of dry goods. Then, why didn't he minister say so to the merchants themselves?

—There is said to be no money at the collector's office at Paratyba do Sul for paying the salaries of public employees, or depositors withdrawals from the government savings bank. This, says a telegram, causes a very bad impression.

—Customs receipts continue to be light. At the port of Rio de Janeiro they amounted for the first 10 days of the present month to only 1,004,150\$00, against 2,120,919\$500 for the corresponding period of 1899. The decrease was 1,122,769\$352, or over 54%.

—The import duties, including storage and labor, collected last month at the 12 custom-houses of Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Pernambuco, Pará, Bahia, Ceará, Maranhão, Santa Catharina, Pernambuco, Aracaju, Foz de Iguaçu and Victoria, amounted to 9,473,418\$348.

—Instead of printing a special revenue stamp for each class of goods, why not save the great part of the cost of printing by printing one common series of stamps, applicable to all classes of taxable merchandise? It would greatly simplify matters and very largely reduce the cost.

—The revenue derived last month from the new consumption tax on dry goods at the Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Pará, Pernambuco, Maranhão and Santa Catharina custom-houses amounted to 107,894\$570. At the Rio de Janeiro general revenue office for the first week of this month it amounted to 82,266\$800.

—Last month the national treasury's balance on account current at the Banco da Republica decreased from 22,280,185\$82 to 15,399,651\$942 and at the same time its indebtedness to the bank for sundry accounts increased from 18,820,239\$053 to 19,050,128\$164. In other words the net balance of 4,459,946\$029 in favor of the national treasury was changed into a net balance of 3,680,769\$222 against it. The position of the national treasury was consequently 8,140,715\$251 worse than it was at the end of last year. It was, moreover, 2,038,669\$523 worse at the end of last month than it was a year ago, when the balance against the national treasury was only 1,622,099\$699. And yet the minister finds 2,000,000\$ a week to burn!

—The customs receipts at Santos amounted last month to 1,340,370\$968, against 2,741,407\$177 in January, 1899. Adding these figures to the returns, published in our last issue, of the receipts at Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Pará and Bahia, we have the following result for the five principal custom-houses in Brazil:

|                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| January, 1899..... | 15,200,905\$71 |
| " 1900.....        | 7,114,418\$573 |
| Decrease.....      | 8,086,487\$168 |

The aggregate receipts of the five principal custom-houses in Brazil in January, 1900, were 802,431\$556 less than those of the Rio de Janeiro custom-house alone in January, 1899.

—The state of Minas Geraes has been divided into 36 consumption tax districts. This of course means a considerable increase in the army of office-holders.

—The minister of finance apparently does not understand that regulations detrimental to the interests of business men are also detrimental to the permanent and real interests of the national treasury. If he can be brought to understand this, he will probably frame regulations that will not excite so much opposition.

—The following is a statement of the customs receipts at Rio de Janeiro for the last five years:

|      |                        |               |
|------|------------------------|---------------|
| 1895 | Import duties.....     | 102,374,224\$ |
|      | Labor and storage..... | 2,306,522\$   |
|      | Consumption taxes..... | 125,024\$     |
|      | Other receipts.....    | 1,093,175\$   |
|      | Total.....             | 105,899,945\$ |
| 1896 | Import duties.....     | 115,145,913\$ |
|      | Labor and storage..... | 3,486,966\$   |
|      | Consumption taxes..... | 86,850\$      |
|      | Other receipts.....    | 929,097\$     |
|      | Total.....             | 119,648,826\$ |
| 1897 | Import duties.....     | 88,577,526\$  |
|      | Labor and storage..... | 2,400,064\$   |
|      | Consumption taxes..... | 155,971\$     |
|      | Other receipts.....    | 804,378\$     |
|      | Total.....             | 91,937,946\$  |
| 1898 | Import duties.....     | 81,472,413\$  |
|      | Labor and storage..... | 2,131,703\$   |
|      | Consumption taxes..... | 1,052,115\$   |
|      | Other receipts.....    | 693,418\$     |
|      | Total.....             | 91,937,946\$  |
| 1899 | Import duties.....     | 73,473,454\$  |
|      | Labor and storage..... | 1,912,228\$   |
|      | Consumption taxes..... | 1,536,267\$   |
|      | Other receipts.....    | 501,270\$     |
|      | Total.....             | 77,723,219\$  |

The only species of revenue that has increased since 1896 is that derived from consumption taxes, which, together with higher duties, the collection of part of the latter in gold and other burdens, have contributed to aggravate commercial and financial depression and to cause a consequent shrinkage in sources of revenue. Since 1896, as the foregoing statement shows, revenue from import duties has decreased 36 1/5%, that from labor and storage 45%, and that from sundry sources 46%.

—It is hardly on purely ethical grounds that the British war against the Boers has been so energetically condemned on the continent of Europe. The great continental powers are accustomed to have a moral standard in their dealings with other races somewhat different from that which they insist shall be applied by Great Britain and the United States. They view in Cuba as they were over the British resolution to end, once and for all, the oppression of the Boer oligarchy. But the Russian method of dealing with Finland or Central Asia excites no such chorus of blame, any more than did the French treatment of the Hovas in Madagascar or of the natives of Tongking. It may fairly be assumed that this attitude is due less to a disapproval of the methods which are used to advance the supremacy of the English-speaking nations, than to fear of the results. There can be no little question that there is a common sentiment among the governments of continental Europe that England's further expansion must be stopped, as that there is a similar sentiment of jealousy in regard to the growing power of the United States. There is no influence in the world, loosely described as Anglo-Saxon supremacy, which may be exercised by these two powers in combination, but which does not at all suit the plans of any of the great nations of continental Europe. That this influence would be one tending on the whole to the maintenance of peace, and uniformly exerted on the side of liberty and human progress does not at all affect the dread with which it inspires other nations. Most of them have ideals very different from those cherished by English-speaking people in regard to how much liberty may be good for men, and they have a natural reluctance to accept as desirable a kind of progress which brings no special profit to them.—*New York Journal of Commerce*, Dec. 22.

## COMMERCIAL.

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 13th, 1900.  |                |
| Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000)   | 27 d.          |
| do of the Brazilian milreis (1000) in U. S. coin at \$1.36, 65 per \$100          | 54 75 cts      |
| do of U. S. coin Brazilian gold. 1897   | 12 27          |
| do of 1898 in Brazilian gold.....   | 3 50           |
| Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day.....                            | 15,200,905\$71 |
| Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold).....                                | 34 73          |
| Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper).....                               | 28 75          |
| Present value of the Brazilian milreis in U. S. coin at \$1.36, 65 per \$100..... | 15,300         |
| Value of \$1.00 in U. S. coin in Brazilian currency (paper).....                  | 64 73          |
| Value of £ 1 sterling ".....  | 36 77          |

## EXCHANGE.

Feb. 5.—Today's market continued with the same tendency of the past days. Business transacted was important.

Official quotations on London were:

|                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Bank bills.....    | opening 7 1/4—7 13/16 |
| " " " " " " " "    | closing 7 27/32       |
| Private bills..... | opening 7 1/2         |
| " " " " " " " "    | closing 7 5/16        |

Feb. 6.—The market today was not quite as firm as yesterday, but rates were well sustained; business was limited.

Official quotations on London were:

|                    |                         |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Bank bills.....    | opening 7 13/16—7 27/32 |
| " " " " " " " "    | closing 7 1/2           |
| Private bills..... | opening 7 1/2           |
| " " " " " " " "    | closing 7 11/16         |

Official value of the milreis 287-292 reis gold.

Feb. 7.—Rates were improving during the day and the market was firm. There was a fair amount of business transacted.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

|                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Bank bills.....    | opening 7 1/4—7 27/32 |
| " " " " " " " "    | closing 7 1/2         |
| Private bills..... | opening 7 1/2         |
| " " " " " " " "    | closing 7 11/16       |

Official value of the milreis 292-294 reis gold.

Feb. 8.—Today's market was uneasy, quotations changing frequently; movement was fair.

The official quotations on London were:

|                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Bank bills.....    | opening 7 1/4   |
| " " " " " " " "    | closing 7 27/32 |
| Private bills..... | opening 7 1/2   |
| " " " " " " " "    | closing 7 1/2   |

Official value of the milreis 289-292 reis gold.

Feb. 9.—There was no change in the tone of the market, with the uncertainty of the preceding day. A large amount of transactions were reported.

Official quotations on London were:

|                    |                         |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Bank bills.....    | opening 7 13/16—7 27/32 |
| " " " " " " " "    | closing 7 27/32         |
| Private bills..... | opening 7 1/2           |
| " " " " " " " "    | closing 7 1/2           |

Official value of the milreis 289-292 reis gold.

Feb. 10.—Today's market showed still some uneasiness and rates were changed several times. There was not much business reported.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

|                    |                         |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Bank bills.....    | opening 7 13/16—7 27/32 |
| " " " " " " " "    | closing 7 1/2           |
| Private bills..... | opening 7 1/2           |
| " " " " " " " "    | closing 7 1/2           |

Official value of the milreis 287-289 reis gold.

## BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST JANUARY, 1900.

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Assets:                                |                |
| Share holders, unrecalled capital..... | 5,000,000\$00  |
| Cash, in current funds.....            | 2,470,562 762  |
| Branches and agencies.....             | 6,764,197 300  |
| Bills discounted.....                  | 3,228,251 000  |
| Bills receivable.....                  | 2,613,414 853  |
| Guaranteed accounts current.....       | 4,315,545 470  |
| Securities deposited.....              | 2,730,840 865  |
| Securities pledged.....                | 2,992,653 690  |
| Sundry accounts.....                   | 2,115,079 640  |
|  | 38,280,570\$61 |

## Liabilities:

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Capital.....                                     | 10,000,000\$00 |
| Accounts current, with and without interest..... | 2,320,649 666  |
| Accounts current with fixed maturity.....        | 2,690,253 805  |
| Branches and agencies.....                       | 8,441,728 715  |
| Bills payable.....                               | 183,807 360    |
| Securities pledged and on deposit.....           | 10,743,563 490 |
| Sundry accounts.....                             | 3,854,432 868  |
|  | 38,280,570\$61 |

R. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th February, 1900.

For the Banque Française du Brésil,

C. Bham, Director.

P. Marol, Accountant.

## THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

|                                    |             |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Capital 50,000 shares at £ 20..... | £ 1,000,000 |
| do paid up.....                    | 500,000     |
| Reserve Fund.....                  | 300,000     |

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST JANUARY, 1900.

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Assets:  |                |
| Capital, unrecalled.....                         | 4,414,444\$40  |
| Bills discounted.....                            | 1,917,555 000  |
| Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.....             | 1,009,170 710  |
| Bills receivable.....                            | 4,514,150 000  |
| Head office and branches.....                    | 6,032,571 400  |
| Securities for loans, accounts current, etc..... | 7,455,061 200  |
| Sundry accounts.....                             | 1,116,320 700  |
| Cash.....  | 2,166,579 170  |
|  | 29,507,256\$90 |

## Liabilities:

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Capital.....   | 5,588,588\$50  |
| Deposits in account current, without interest.....                     | 2,196,886 600  |
| do in account current, with notice do fixed maturity and by bills..... | 2,172,593 500  |
| Head office and branches.....  | 6,652,650 000  |
| Securities pledged and on deposit.....                                 | 3,175,715 070  |
| Bills deposited.....   | 5,199,713 610  |
| do payable.....  | 2,255,347 730  |
| Sundry accounts.....   | 1,145,745 100  |
|  | 4,109,398 210  |
|  | 29,507,256\$90 |

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 5th February, 1900.

For the British Bank of South America, Limited,

E. P. de Saes, Actg. Manager.

Frank Dodd, Accountant.

## LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED

Established in 1862.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE RIO BRANCH, 31ST JANUARY 1900.

## Assets:

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Bills discounted.....                         | 5,700,871\$230 |
| Bills receivable.....                         | 1,582,665 620  |
| Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.....          | 1,589,283 700  |
| Sundry accounts.....                          | 12,958,170 440 |
| Securities for loans, guaranteed a/c etc..... | 2,044,337 160  |
| Values deposited.....                         | 16,099,939 750 |
| Cash.....                                     | 8,041,797 710  |
|   | 69,646,594\$90 |

## Liabilities:

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Declared capital of this branch.....                              | 1,500,000\$000 |
| Deposits, fixed maturity and with notice do without interest..... | 8,430,521 600  |
| Sundry accounts.....  | 12,958,170 440 |
| Securities pledged and on deposit.....                            | 27,759,527 150 |
| Bills payable.....  | 214,501 730    |
| Head office, agencies and branches.....                           | 11,023,661 470 |
|   | 69,646,594\$90 |

R. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th February, 1900.

For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited,

F. S. Vaulx, Actg. Manager.

C. H. Lord, Actg. Accountant.

## MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 11th February 1900.

## Exports.

Coffee.—There was much more activity in the market last week and the sales are reported to have aggregated 14,000 bags, against 50,000 bags in the preceding week. Prices were advanced with the demand, but when exporters abstained from buying freely on Wednesday they were relieved. With the subsequent increase in demand, however, prices were again advanced, and at the close of the week showed a substantial gain of 400 reis per arroba. The receipts were 68,533 bags for the week and the shipments 60,471 bags. Yesterday's prices were again advanced, but receded to the closing figures of Saturday.

The reports from abroad show that sales still continue on a large scale. New York reporting 21,000 bags, Havre 25,000, Hamburg 62,000, and London 14,000—total 68,000 bags, against 21,400 in the corresponding week of last year, and 55,000 in the preceding week.

The detailed movements of the market during the week were as follows:

Ruling prices during the week for N. Y. Type No. 7 at Rio, and for Good Average at Santos, with daily reported sales at the former market.

|             | Rio N. 7      | Reported Sales | Santos, Good Average |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Feb. 5..... | 15\$00        | 20,000 bags.   | 6\$50                |
| " 6.....    | 15\$00—15 700 | 25,000 "       | 9 000                |
| " 7.....    | 15 700—15 800 | 4,000 "        | 9 500                |
| " 8.....    | 15 400—15 500 | 8,000 "        | 9 500                |
| " 9.....    | 15 400—15 700 | 15,000 "       | 9 600                |
| " 10.....   | 15 700—15 800 | 22,000 "       | 9 600                |

The shipments since our last report have been:

50,579 bags for the United States

13,210 " " Europe

" " " Cape of Good Hope

3,568 " " River Plate, etc.

1,707 " " Constantine

69,424 bags

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

| Unfed States.                                 | bags   |
|---|--------|
| Feb. 5 New York Br. Str. <i>Rafael</i> .....  | 23,000 |
| " do Br. Str. <i>Greenland</i> .....          | 41,000 |
| " Baltimore Amer. Wk. <i>Gladiators</i> ..... | 14,000 |

Rio de Janeiro:

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| Feb. 6 Hamburg Germ. Str. <i>Corinthian</i> ..... | 1,700 |
| " London Br. Str. <i>Taurus</i> .....             | 755   |
| " Odessa R. Str. <i>Thos.</i> .....               | 120   |
| " Salonique do.....                               | 230   |
| " Yreklund do.....                                | 150   |
| " Constantinople do.....                          | 875   |

Elsewhere:

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| Feb. 5 River Plate Br. Str. <i>Cle.</i> ..... | 3,325 |
| Constantine various steamers.....             | 90    |

The receipts for the past week were 67,000 bags against 14,000 bags for the previous week and 74,000 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following:

| No. 6..... | Feb. 10 | Feb. 3 |
|------------|---------|--------|
| 7.....     | 15 500  | 15 400 |
| 8.....     | 15 200  | 14 700 |
| 9.....     | 14 700  | 14 200 |

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 154,158 bags, against 155,029 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 4,390 bags.





**GERVEJARIA BRAHMA**

**FRANCISKANER BRÄU**

---

**RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY 140, 142 & 144**

Caixa do Correio 1205 Telephone 111

**Franziskaner Bräu (dark)**  
**Cerveja Pilsener (clear)**

Beer in barrels (shops),  
automats and bottled.

GEORG MASCHKE & Co.  
 PROPRIETORS

---

**To travellers on Land or Sea.**

No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of Niaciandra Amara, which might come very handy in cases of sudden nausaeas or any other disarrangement of the stomach or intestines, so frequent during travel. This marvellous remedy is accompanied by a prospectus in three languages, viz. Portuguese, English and French to facilitate its use among natives and foreigners. For sale at all Druggists and Chemists and at the manufacturers' depot, No. 218 A, Rua Laria de S. Joaquim, Rio de Janeiro.

**Collegio Americano Fluminense.**  
Persons desiring to matriculate their children will  
please communicate with the Directress,  
Miss LAYONA GLENN,  
No. 118, Praia de Botafogo,  
Botafogo.

---

**SPANISH WINES**  
(RED AND WHITE)

from the

Quinta de La Valles de Mandor

Have taken the following premiums :

HIGHEST AWARD, at San Francisco, 1893;  
SILVER MEDAL, at San Francisco, Cal. 1894;  
GOLD MEDAL, at Bordeaux.

Prices very low ; less than those of the same wines in London.

Can be obtained at all the principal hotels, restaurants, confiterias and other first class houses

PEDRO TOMÁS Y MARTÍN,  
Representative in Brazil.

—

UNY DEPOSITARIES

ALVES, MAGALHÃES & C.

RUA DE S. PEDRO, 73, (sobrado)

S. Paulo

LION & Co.

SANTOS — SÃO PAULO

IMPORTERS OF  
Bar Iron, Iron Sheets,  
Wrought Iron Tubes,  
Portland Cement,  
Lubricating Oils,  
Plows and Agricultural  
Implements.  
**Sanitary goods.**

Sole agents for the State of São Paulo  
"COLUMBIA" Bicycles  
Pope Manufacturing Co., Hartford, U. S. A.

---

Representatives for the States  
of São Paulo, Minas & Rio de Janeiro  
"POTASSIUM SYNDICATE"  
Stassfurt, Prussia.

---

**LION & Co.**

LION &amp; Co.

# CALVERT'S ORIGINAL CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS.

(Fluids and pow'ers.)

SOAPS, TOOTH POWDER, OINTMENT, &c.

Have been awarded 100 Medals and Diplomas for Superior Excellence and should always be used in hot climates.

Order through your Chemist, Storekeeper, &c., but be sure that you get "CALVERT'S." Illustrated Lists are sent post free on application.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, England.

BUILT UP ON NATURE'S PLAN.

# MELLIN'S FOOD

RESEMBLES MOTHER'S MILK IN COMPOSITION AND PROPERTIES, IT MAY BE GIVEN FROM BIRTH.

MELLIN'S FOOD is of the highest value for the weak and sickly babe, as well as for the strong and vigorous.

MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for use in all climates, and for Infants of all races, and may be obtained of all Dealers throughout the World

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENG.

Agents: Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co.

36, RUA DO OUVIDOR, RIO DE JANEIRO.

# CEREBOS TABLE SALT

As supplied to  
Her Majesty the  
Queen of England.

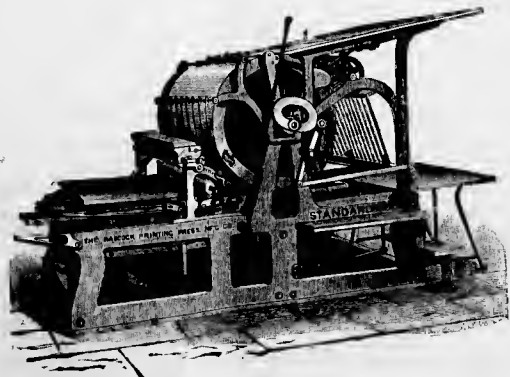
Adds Strength to the Food.  
Renews Nerve and Energy.  
Makes Children Thrive.

AGENTS—  
CRASHLEY & Co.,  
Rua do Ouvidor,  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

# THE BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT PRESSES

are those manufactured by the

Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co.



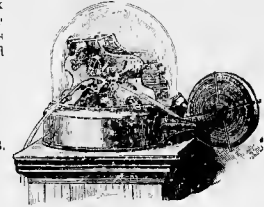
For information and particulars apply at this office

No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro



# The COMMERCIAL TELEGRAM BUREAUX

By the medium of Electric Automatic Typewriting Machines simultaneously furnishes during business hours to subscribers in Rio, official information of all the transactions in Rio Exchange, Financial quotations in London, also reports from the Coffee Market in New York, Havre, Hamburg, London, and Santos. Closing Reports from same markets, as well as the Produce Markets of New York and Buenos Aires, are delivered by Messengers in Rio, Santos, and São Paulo, &c.



For information of terms of Subscription apply to

H. BELL-MORTON, Representant,

RIO DE JANEIRO, RUA 19 DE MARÇO, 53.

CAIXA DE CORREIO, 269.

JOHN JONES, Director,

CHIEF OFFICE: LONDON, 11, TOKENHOUSE YARD, E.C.

# BRANCH OFFICES:

SANTOS:—PRAÇA MAUA, 29.  
SÃO PAULO:—RUA DA QUITANDA, 2  
BUENOS AIRES:—CALLE SAN MARTIN, 291.  
ROSARIO:—CALLE SANTA FE, 960.  
NEW YORK:—19, BEAVER STREET  
LIVERPOOL:—3, BROWN'S BUILDINGS.  
HAYRE:—RUE VICTOR HUGO, 135.  
ANTWERP:—COURT RUE DES CLAIRES, 12  
AMSTERDAM:—JACOB VAN CAMPENSTRAAT, 499

BERLIN:—C.-HEILIGE-GEIST-STRASSE, 8-9.  
HAMBURG:—ALTERWALL, 76.  
MANNHEIM:—F. 3, 110, 1.  
DANZIG:—GR. KRAVIERGASSE, 4.  
PRAGUE:—NEKAZANKAGASSE 13.  
BRUNN:—FROHNBERGSTRASSE, 23.  
VIENNA:—L.-HOHENSTAUFGASSE, 4.  
BUDAPEST:—V.-MARIA-VALERIEGASSE, 12.  
BRASIL:—STRADA GOLFON, 2.  
ZURICH:—POSTSTRASSE, 1.

# WILLIAM SMITH,

ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed

No. 6, Rua de S. Pedro

RIO DE JANEIRO.

# Missing Friends.

The British consul will be glad to receive information of the following:

VAUGHAN, James—who was employed for some time as engine driver on the Central Argentine Railway and who left Rosario about 3 or 4 years ago. Rio de Janeiro, 24th August, 1899.



LUBRICATING OILS

for Cylinders, Valves, Locomotives, Looms, Spindles, Coffee and Sugar machinery, Dynamoes, and all classes of Machinery.

Every Tin and case, in addition to the registered trade mark Valvoline, bears the name of the makers

LEONARD & ELLIS, New York.

Sole Agents for Brazil:

KING, FERREIRA & Co.

11, RUA 1.º DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

11, RUA DA QUITANDA, São Paulo.

# SEA SICKNESS

26 cases were treated on board s.s. "Olin-da" by Dr. Ernani Pinto with Tinture of Nectandra and of these, 22 cases were completely cured, and the remaining four became much better.

The illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Henrique Manguon says that "during voyages on men of war I have had occasion to use Tinture of Nectandra Amara of Mr. Antero Leivas against sea sickness and always with excellent results.

Numberless testimonials of travellers justify the results obtained by these distinguished physicians, with the Tinture and pills of the Nectandra Amara against sea-sickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medicine a prospectus accompanies each bottle written in the Portuguese, English and French languages.

N.B. The Nectandra Amara pills are formulated with the same doses of the Nectandra, in order that they may be sent by post all over the world with the least possible delay to supply the want of the Wine Elixir and Tinture of Nectandra Amara, which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be transported by the same rapid and sure means.

For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy, impoverishment of blood, weakness of the legs and convalescence after long and serious illness, the pills should be ground and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine in order that they may be taken as a liquid to insure a prompt action; it is also to facilitate for adults and children who cannot take dry pills, and in this case they can be dissolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

Persons who have no connections here and who may desire to have these most useful pills can obtain them by applying direct to the proprietor who undertakes to remit orders by registered post to any part of Brazil, or abroad for the small sum of 2\$300 per box, 12\$600 for 6 and 20\$300 for 12 boxes.

ADDRESS: Joaquim Bueno de Miranda

RUA LARGA DE S. JOAQUIM, N. 213 A

Rio de Janeiro.

BRAZIL

# CLOS ST. CHARLES

One of the nicest dinner clarets that comes into the Rio market.

A good wine at a moderate price.

To be obtained at

CRASHLEY'S,

Rua do Ouvidor N. 36



## Shipping.

Geo. R. Penton, Frank H. Norton  
ESTABLISHED 1865.  
**THOMAS NORTON & CO.**  
Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.  
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to  
**RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.**  
68, Broad Street.  
NEW YORK

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
BREMEN.

Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between  
Bremen—United States

" Brazil  
" River Plate  
" China, Japan  
" Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 1st  
and 15th of each month to  
Bahia, Antwerp and Bremen.Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different  
lines accepted.

Passage Rates: 1st cl 3rd cl  
Rio-Antwerp, Bremen, . . . 400 Marks 150  
" Lisbon, . . . 350 " 120

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLIZ &amp; Co., Agents,

Rua da Alfândega, No. 63 Rio de Janeiro

## Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL  
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.Under contracts with the British and Brazilian  
Governments for carrying the mails.

## TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

1899

| Date    | Steamer  | Destination                                      |
|---------|----------|--|
| 1899    |          |  |
| Feb. 21 | Clyde    | Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo and Southampton. |
| " 21    | La Plata | Santos.  |
| Mar. 7  | Danube   | Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo and Southampton. |

This Company will have steamers from and to  
England three times a month.Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can  
be taken out at the Agency.For freight, passages and other information apply  
at No. 2, Rua General Camara, 1st floor.C. J. Cazaly,  
Superintendent.LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND  
RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.

## LAMPART &amp; HOLT LINE

## PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK

Hevelius, . . . . . 2nd Mar.  
Wordsworth, . . . . . 17th "

The steamer

## "Coleridge"

illuminated with electric light,  
sails on the 17th February for

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO and

## New York

Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers at moderate  
rates for above ports and also for Barbados.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England  
and without the inconvenience of transfer.

## Weekly cargo steamers for NEW YORK.

For freight apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

60, Rua 1.º de Março.

For passages and further information apply to the

Agents: NORTON, MEGAW &amp; Co. Ld.

58, Rua 1.º de Março

PACIFIC STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

## ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

## DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Iberia, . . . . . Feb. 27th  
Liguria, . . . . . Mar. 13th

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric  
light and all modern conveniences. Cuisine of highest  
order.

For freights apply to F. D. Machado,

No. 4, Rua S. Pedro:

and for passages and other information to  
Wilson Bona & Co., Ld., Agents,  
No. 2, Rua São Pedro.

## LEA &amp; PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE  
SIGNATURE

*Lea & Perrins* IS NOW  
PRINTED  
IN BLUE INK  
DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE  
OUTSIDE WRAPPER

of every Bottle of the

## ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors,  
Worcester;

Crosse &amp; Blackwell, Ltd., London;

and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

Ask for  
"MOUNTAIN DEW"  
SCOTCH WHISKY

Agents  
CHARLES CULTY & Co.  
SANTOS  
RIO DE JANEIRO

Agents  
COSTA MARQUES & Co.  
SANTOS  
RIO DE JANEIRO

ROBERTSON, SANDERSON & Co., Ld.  
Leith

## TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 2 horse-power and the other of 6-horse power,  
both used, and both of the Korting system, will be  
sold cheap for cash.

Inquire at this office.

## COMMERCIAL PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT

No. 79, Sete de Setembro  
1st floor.

## Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira.

Weekly Passenger service between Rio de  
Janeiro and Porto Alegre, calling at Pa-  
rangagua, Desterro, Rio Grande and Pelotas.  
Sallings every Saturday at 4 p. m. invari-  
ably.

The Steamer  
ITAIPIAVA

will sail for

PARANAGUA, DESTERRO, RIO  
GRANDE, PELOTAS and PORTO  
ALEGRE.

Saturday 15th inst.

Freight and parcels received through the  
Trapiche SILVINO until the 16th.Valuables at the office, on the day of  
sailing, till 2 p. m.

No encomendas of any description will be received at the Company's office.

For passages and information apply to the office of

LAGE IRMÃOS,

Rua do Hospício, 9.

## CRASHLEY &amp; Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers

Subscriptions received for all the leading English  
and American newspapers and periodicals.

## Agents for

A large assortment of English novels, American and  
Tanchitz Editions, constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books  
Old Brazilian stamps bought.

Collections of stamps purchased.

Sole agents for Rio de Janeiro of Cerebus Salt.

## Agents for Longtreth's Rubber Stamps.

Atkinson's Perfumeries and Pear's Soap.

Vendors of the GENUINE world renowned

Crab Apple Blossoms &amp; Lavender Salts

OF THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., LONDON.

No. 36, Rua do Ouvidor.

## PRINTING MATERIAL.

For SALE, an outfit for a small printing-office  
including a new

## HALF MEDIUM GORDON PRESS,

Cases, cabinet, stands, type, ink, paper, etc. The  
outfit will be sold on very reasonable terms

For information apply at this office.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED

DR LALOR'S

TRADE MARK.

## PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its  
world-wide reputation as the best and  
only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for  
BRAIN WEAKNESS, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESS-  
NESS, DYSPEPSIA, NERVE, KIDNEY and LIVER  
Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature  
Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all  
Blood Disorders, and all Functional and  
Disordered Conditions of the System, caused  
by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.The effect of this Standard Phosphoric  
Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred  
Evils is immediate and permanent, all  
the Miserable Feelings and Distressing  
Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity  
that is really marvellous.Directions for Self-Treatment of the above  
diseases with each Bottle.Its energizing effects are shown from the  
first day of its administration by a remarkable  
Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power,  
with a feeling of Courage, strength, and  
Comfort. Digestion is invigorated. The  
Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep  
becomes calm and refreshing. The Face  
becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes  
brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.Beware of vile imitations!—None  
genuine without the British Government  
Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne."  
London, England, entered under the name  
of her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.  
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials  
from all parts of the World, and from the  
highest Medical Authorities. No other  
Phosphoric Preparation has received such  
distinguished recognition.

## HEALTH, STRENGTH &amp; ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,  
HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.

## PRINTERS

Wishing to buy a money-making press, will do well  
to examine the

## GORDON PRESSES

made by

Chandler &amp; Price, Cleveland, O.

They are made of the best material, are accurately  
fitted, and are light running. And they are the cheapest  
first-class presses on the market.

For further particulars inquire at

79, Rua Sete de Setembro

## NECTANDRA AMARA

The discovery of this wonderful product  
of the Brazilian flora has furnished a  
powerful and efficacious remedy not only  
for sea-sickness, but also for the nausea  
felt in pregnancy and that which results  
from the motion of the train on railways,  
as well as for such diseases of the stomach  
and bowels as require a good tonic, car-  
minative, diuretic or regulator for promot-  
ing menstruation.The "Nectandra Amara Pills" are prepared  
with all scientific precautions for their  
perfect preservation and are put up in  
strong boxes, so that they may be forward-  
ed by post in filling orders from all parts  
of the world. They are accompanied  
with printed directions in three languages  
—Portuguese, English and French—so that  
their therapeutic effects and the manner  
of taking them may be readily understood.All orders addressed to the manufacturer  
accompanied by the money and the post-  
office address of the applicant, will be  
promptly filled and the pills will be for-  
warded, registered by post, at the follow-  
ing rates:—Per single box, 2\$800; per  
half dozen boxes, 12\$800; per dozen boxes  
20\$800.Address of manufacturer:—Joaquim Bu-  
eno de Miranda, Rua Larga de S. Joaquim  
No. 213 A, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

## THE RIO NEWS.

This paper is now in its 26th year, having originally  
been published as *The South American Mail* and *The  
British and American Mail*. It assumed its present  
title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was pub-  
lished three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has  
been changed to a weekly publication, and from four  
pages it has been increased to twelve.As an advertising medium *The Rio News* occupies an  
exceptionally advantageous position. It circulates  
widely throughout Brazil, and also in Europe and the  
United States. Its subscribers are principally business  
men interested in Brazilian trade, industries and in-  
vestments. No other periodical, even with much  
larger circulation, can offer better inducements to ad-  
vertisers who seek the attention of these classes.All communications should be addressed to the  
Editor and Publisher, Caixa do Correio, 124, Rio de  
Janeiro.